Bedford Inquirer.

A LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWSPAPER, DEVOTED TO POLITICS, EDUCATION, LITERATURE AND MORALS.

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One column	30.00	45.00	80.00

Professional & Business Cards.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

JOHN PALMER,
Attorney at Law, Bedford, Pa.,
Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care.
☞ Particular attention paid to the collection of Military claims. Office on Julianna st., nearly opposite the Mengel House.) june23, '65.1y

J. B. CESSNA,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office with JOHN CESSNA, on Pitt st., opposite the Bedford Hotel. All business entrusted to his care will receive faithful and prompt attention. Military Claims, Pensions, &c., speedily collected.
Bedford, June 9, 1865.

JOHN T. KEAGY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,
Will promptly attend to all legal business entrusted to his care. Will give special attention to claims against the Government. Office on Juliana street, formerly occupied by Hon. A. King.
april:'65.*1y.

J. R. DURBORROW.....JOHN LUTZ.
DURBORROW & LUTZ,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PA.,
Will attend promptly to all business intrusted to their care. Collections made on the shortest notice.
They are, also, regularly licensed Claim Agents and will give special attention to the prosecution of claims against the Government for Pensions, Back Pay, Bounty, Bounty Lands, &c.
Office on Juliana street, one door South of the "Mengel House" and nearly opposite the *Inquirer* office. April 28, 1865:tf

ESPY M. ALSIP,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,
Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Military claims, Pensions, back pay, Bounty, &c. speedily collected. Office with Mann & Spang, on Juliana street, 2 doors south of the Mengel House. apl 1, 1864.—tf.

M. A. POINTS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the public. Office with J. W. Lingenfelter, Esq., on Juliana street, two doors South of the "Mengle House." Dec. 9, 1864-tf.

KIMMELL AND LINGENFELTER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law Office on Juliana Street, two doors South of the Mengel House.
apr1, 1864—tf.

JOHN MOWER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
BEDFORD, PA.
April 1, 1864.—tf.

DENTISTS.

C. N. HICKOK.....J. G. MINNICH, JR.
DENTISTS, BEDFORD, PA.
Office in the Bank Building, Juliana Street.
All operations pertaining to Surgical or Mechanical Dentistry carefully and faithfully performed and warranted. TERMS CASH.
jan6'65-ly.

DENTISTRY.
I. N. BOWSER, RESIDENT DENTIST, WOODBERRY, PA., will spend the second Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, of each month at Hopewell, the remaining three days at Bloody Run, attending to the duties of his profession. At all other times he can be found in his office at Woodbury, excepting the last Monday and Tuesday of the same month, which he will spend in Martinsburg, Blair county, Penna. Persons desiring operations should call early, as time is limited. All operations warranted. Aug. 5,1864,-tf.

PHYSICIANS.

DR. B. F. HARRY,
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hofius.
April 1, 1864—tf.

J. L. MARBOURG, M. D.,
Having permanently located respectfully tenders his pofessional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office on Juliana street, opposite the Bank, one door north of Hall & Palmer's office. April 1, 1864—tf.

HOTELS.

BEDFORD HOUSE,
AT HOPEWELL, BEDFORD COUNTY, PA.,
BY HARRY DROLLINGER.
Every attention given to make guests comfortable, who stop at this House.
Hopewell, July 29, 1864.

U. S. HOTEL,
HARRISBURG, PA.
CORNER SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS,
OPPOSITE READING R. R. DEPOT.
D. H. HUTCHINSON, Proprietor.
jan6:65.

WASHINGTON HOTEL.
BEDFORD. Pa..
ISAAC F. GROVE, Proprietor.
THE subscriber would respectfully announce to his friends in Bedford County, and the public generally that he has leased for a term of years, this large and convenient brick hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Julianna Streets, Bedford Pa., known as the WASHINGTON HOTEL, and formerly kept by Wm. Dibert.
This House is being thoroughly re-fitted and refurnished, and is now opened for the reception of guests. Visitors to the BEDFORD SPRINGS, and persons attending Court, will find this House a pleasant and quiet temporary home, Every attention will be paid to the accommodation and comfort of guests.
The TABLE will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford. Charges will be moderate.
Extensive Stabling is attached to this Hotel, and a careful and competent Hostler will be in attendence.
Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community.
Coaches leave this House Daily, (Sundays excepted) at 6½ o'clock, A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M., to connect with the trains going East, from Mount Dallas Station and Bloody Run. A coach will also leave tri-weekly, (Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday) for Somerset. The traveling public will find it decidedly to their advantage to stop with him.
ISAAC F. GROVE.
Bedford, April 7, 1865.

BANKERS.

G. W. RUPP.....O. E. SHANNON.....F. BENDICT
RUPP, SHANNON & CO., BANKERS,
BEDFORD, PA.
BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.
COLLECTIONS made for the East, West, North and South, and the general business of Exchange, transacted. Notes and Accounts Collected and Remittances promptly made. REAL ESTATE bought and sold. apr.15,'64-tf.

JEWELER, &c.

DANIEL BORDER,
PITT STREET, TWO DOORS WEST OF THE BEDFORD HOTEL, BEDFORD, PA.
WATCHMAKER AND DEALER IN JEWELRY. SPECTACLES. &C.
He keeps on hand a stock of fine Gold and Silver Watches, Spectacles of Brilliant Double Refined Glasses, also Scotch Pebble Glasses. Gold Watch Chains, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, best quality of Gold Pens. He will supply to order any thing in his line not on hand.
apr. 28, 1865—zz.

JOHN MAJOR,
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, HOPEWELL, BEDFORD COUNTY. Ceilections and all business pertaining to his office will be attended to promptly. Will also attend to the sale or renting of real estate Instruments of writing carefully prepared. Also settling up partnerships and other accounts. Apl '61—y.

Poetry.

SONG OF THE CORN GATHERERS.

BY JOHN G. WHITTIER.

Heap high the farmer's wintry hoard?
Heap high the golden corn!
No richer gift has Autumn poured
From out her lavish horn!

Let other lands exulting glean
The apple from the pine,
The orange from its glossy green,
The cluster from the vine.

We better love the hardy gift
Our rugged vales bestow,
To cheer us when the storm shall drift
Our harvest fields with snow.

Thro' vales of grass, and meads of flowers,
Our plows their furrows made,
While on the hills the sun and showers
Of changeful April played.

We dropped the seed o'er hill and plain,
Beneath the sun of May,
And frightened from our sprouting grain
The robber crows away.

All thro' the long bright days of June
Its leaves grew bright and fair,
And waved in hot midsummer noon.
Its soft and yellow hair.

And now with Autumn's moonlit eyes,
Its harvest time has come,
We pluck away its frosted leaves,
And bear the treasure home.

There, richer than the fabled gifts
Apollo showered of old,
Fair hands the broken grain shall sift,
And knead its meal of gold.

Let vapid idlers loll in silk,
Around the costly board;
Give us the bowl of samp and milk,
By homespun beauty poured.

Then shame on all the proud and vain,
Whose folly laughs to scorn
The blessings of a hardy grain,
Our wealth of golden corn.

Let earth withhold her goodly root,
Let mildew blight the rye,
Give to the worm the orchard's fruit,
The wheat fields to the fly;

But let the good old crop adorn
The hills our fathers trod;
Still let us for His golden corn
Send up our thanks to God!

OCTOBER.

BY W. GAYLORD CLARK.

Solemn, yet beautiful to view,
Month of my heart, thou dawnest here,
With sere and faded leaves to strew
The Summer's melancholy bier;
The moaning of thy winds I hear,
As the red sunset dies afar,
And bars of purple clouds appear,
Obscuring every western star.

Thou solemn month! I hear thy voice,
It tells my soul of other days,
When but to live was to rejoice,
When earth was lovely to my gaze.
O, visions bright! O, blessed hours;
Where are those living raptures now?
I ask my spirit's wearied powers,
I ask my pale and fevered brow.

Alas! for Time, and Death, and Care,
What gloom around my way they fling,
Like clouds in Autumn's gusty air,
The burial pageant of the Spring.
The dreams that each succeeding year,
Seemed bathed in hues of living pride,
At last, like withered leaves, appear,
And sleep in darkness, side by side.

Political.

ADVICE TO THE TEXANS.

The Address of John H. Reagan, late Rebel Postmaster-General—He writes from his prison at Fort Warren words of good advice to his people—His opinions and recommendations for future guidance.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, AUSTIN,
Texas, Sept. 23, 1865.

EDITOR GAZETTE:

I received, a day or two past, through the War Department, in Washington, the inclosed manuscript address by Hon. John H. Reagan to the people of Texas, written from Fort Warren, where he is now confined as a prisoner of state. The address was accompanied with a note from Maj.-Gen. Hooker commanding the Department of the East, requesting that it be forwarded to me, if not in conflict with the policy of the government together with a note requesting its publication, if not in contravention of my policy, &c., &c.

It affords me pleasure to comply with the request. It is a manly appeal to the people of Texas, from an old public servant, who is suffering, in his own person, the penalty of the great crime of the South—an appeal to them, not for himself, but for them, many of whom, to my knowledge, are a thousand times more responsible for the late rebellion than himself.

It is the inspiration of moral heroism to confront the long cherished errors and prejudices of a people, with the simple weapons of reason and truth.

In time past, no man has had a stronger hold upon the public confidence that the writer of this address. He has done nothing to forfeit that confidence, except to consent, reluctantly, as I believe, to engage in the mad experiment of secession. He has seen and deplores the wickedness and folly which brought upon the people their present troubles, and now seeks by his warning voice, issuing from a prison cell, to induce this people to repair, as far as may be, by their future course, the injuries of the past.

I respectfully request the publication of the address in your paper, and hope that the Press of the State generally will do the same.

If every man in our State, who is and has been engaged in throwing discredit upon the justice and policy of the government would, with the same honesty of purpose, discuss the present and future interests of the people, its return to its proper and constitutional position in the Union would be both sure and expeditious.

I earnestly commend the address to the honest and thoughtful consideration of the people of Texas. Very respectfully,

A. J. HAMILTON.

ADDRESS.

IN PRISON, FORT WARREN,
BOSTON HARBOR, Aug. 11, 1865.

To the people of Texas:

The condition of the country is such as to awaken the anxious solicitude of every citizen. Portions of you have honored me with your confidence on many occasions. I have tried to repay that confidence by sincere efforts for your good, and by faithful service. Though now a prisoner, in solitary confinement, and far from you, without knowing when, if ever, I shall be permitted to mingle with you again, my children and relatives and friends are among you, and my anxiety for their and your welfare, induced me to ask the permission of the government to send you this communication. I have tried to form a correct estimate of the condition of affairs, and send you the result of my reflections. The times demand the exercises of thought and reason, and the free expression of opinion. I hope mine may be at least suggestive. As our condition forces unwelcome thoughts and action on us, and as, in my judgment, your best interests require you to assent to facts and conclusions, conforming to the new order of things, which must be repugnant to your past experience, and to your reason and prejudices, I take the liberty of suggesting to you frankly that line of action which seems to me best calculated, in your existing condition, to promote and secure your future welfare. I need not assure you of my sympathy with you, and I think need not doubt your confidence that I would advice you to no course which I did not think best for you.

I see that Gen. Hamilton, who has been appointed Provisional Governor by the President, has entered on his duties. He will have adviced you of the policy of the government, and what will be expected of you, and will, no doubt, call a convention to reorganize the State Government, as is being done in other States similarly situated.

Your condition as a people is one of novelty and experiment; involving the necessity of political, social and industrial reconstruction, after a thorough and sweeping revolution in all these respects; and this has to be accomplished in opposition to your education, traditional policy and prejudices.

I do not propose to discuss either what belongs to the past, or the policy of what is now required of you, but to accept the present condition of things, as the result of the war, and of inevitable necessity; and from this, as a starting point, to require what policy our people should adopt for the future.

You must, in the first place, recognize the necessity of making the most you can out of your present condition, without the hope of doing all you might desire. This is required both by reason and necessity.

The State occupies the condition of a conquered nation. State government and State Sovereignty are in abeyance; and will be so held until you adopt a government and policy acceptable to the conquerers. A refusal to accede to these conditions would only result in a prolongation of the time during which you will be deprived of a civil government of your own choice, and continue subject to military rule. And it would do more than this: it would keep questions of the gravest character open for discussion and agitation, and, by degrees, accustom the whole country to a sort of military government, and result in the establishment of a military despotism, without bringing you any nearer to the attainment of your wishes than you are at present. In order to secure to yourselves again the blessings of local self-government, and to avoid military rule and the danger of running into military despotism, you must agree:

First, To recognize the supreme authority of the Government of the United States within the sphere of its power, and its right to protect itself against disintegration by the secession of the States.

And, second, you must recognize the abolition of slavery, and the right of those who have been slaves to privilege and protection of the law of the land.

From what I can see, this much will be required as the least that would be likely to satisfy the government, and secure to you the blessings of civil government, and the admission of your members into the Congress of the United States.

But even this may fail in the statement of these ends, unless provision shall be made by the new State Government for conferring the elective franchise on the former slaves. And present appearances indicate that this will be required by Northern public sentiment and by Congress. And our people are in no condition to disregard that opinion or power with safety. But I am persuaded you may satisfy both without further injuries to yourselves than has already occurred. If you can do this, and secure to yourselves liberty, the protection of the Constitution and laws of the United States, and the right of local self-government, you will be more fortunate than many other conquered people have been. The Government and the people of the Northern States will, I have no doubt, recognize the necessity of your securing these blessings, as important to the whole rountry, as a means of preserving to it constitutional liberty and the present form of republican government. This is a new language to employ in addressing you, and will be as unwelcome to you as it is sorrowful to me. But it would be more than folly, it would be a great crime, for you, and I and those who may be charged with the duty of reorganizing and restoring the State to the Union, to refuse to recognize the facts of your situation, however disagreeable, and to speak of and deal with them with candor and directness.

When the government offers its terms for the restoration of the State to the Union, it demands no other sacrifices than those already made, by the result of the war, of renouncing the right of secession, and recognizing the abolition of slavery, with the necessary consequences. These demands being complied with, the civil government will be organized, the military government withdrawn, your members will be admitted to their seats in Congress, and the State will be in the Union on an equality in all respects with the other States; with no further disabilities, save only such as attach to individuals. While the government prescribes the conditions of this return it authorizes the people of the State, through representatives of their own choice, to execute them. It seems to be the object of the government, in pursuing this course, to secure what it regards as the fruits of the victory it has won, and at the same time to preserve our form of government and the liabilities of the people. I know that those who look to the past only, with its sacrifices and losses of principles believed to be true, of property possessed, of national independence sought, and of the heroic dead, may say, why talk of liberty now and of equality in the Union? The answer is, that having attempted to secure and preserve these by an appeal to the God of Battles we failed, and they now, so far as relates to our political restoration, belong to the dead past, where it is the policy of the conquerors to leave them, present and to the future. If it be thought hard to surrender so much, it must be remembered that such is the fate of war, and we must not forget that by the appeal of arms, whether willingly made or not, we staked not only what the government exacts, but all our rights and property, on the result. That we are not required to surrender all is due, not to the laws of war, but to the the enlightened and Christian age and country in which we live, to the liberality of the government, and to the spirit and genius of our institutions. The question as to which party to the contest was right or wrong, or as to whether both were partly right or wrong in staking all on the fate of battle, were discussed before the war commenced, and were decided by each party for itself, and, failing to agree, they made their appeal to the dread arbitrament of arms. It was precisely because the two parties could not agree as to the issues between them that they went to war, to settle them in that way. Why should we think of reopening the discussion of these questions? What good could come of doing so? Wisdom requires us to accept the decision of battle upon the issues involved, and to be thankful that no more has been demanded by the conquerers, and to unite frankly, and as cheerfully as we can, with the government in carrying out the policies has propounded. Some of our people seem still to think they can retain their property in slaves, under the authority of the Constitution and laws of the United States. If the question had been originally submitted to the courts of the country, instead of to the trial of battle, this might have been the case. But we are not now permitted to claim the protection of the government which we repudiated and fought against, unless by its consent. It says to the great mass of our people, you may retain your property, except your slaves. They are now free. And unless you agree to this you can neither get back into the government as citizens, nor into its courts to assert your claim to slaves, or any other property. The only wise and safe course for you to pursue is to accept promptly, unreservedly, and in good faith, the terms and and policy offered, and to go forward in the work of reorganization and restoration to the Union. This requires your assent to great pecuniary sacrifices, momentous changes in your social and industrial system, and a surrender of your opinions and prejudices on most important questions. It is humbling to our self-esteem, humiliating to our pride, and cannot be more unwelcome to you than it is painful to me to feel that duty requires me to give and you to accept this advice. It is not that sort of advice which persons sometimes give but do not accept for themselves. It is for me and mine as well as for you and yours.

To the conferring of the elective franchise on your former slaves I anticipate a stubborn and sincere opposition, based upon the ignorance of a great mass of them, and on their total want of information and experience in matters of legislation, administration, and everything that pertains to the science of government, and upon the pride of race. And this objection may be sustained by pointing to the examples of Mexico, and of the Central American and South American States; where, by the enfranchisement of the Indians and negroes, and all others, without reference to race, or mental or moral fitness for the exercise of these responsible rights, they have been deprived of the blessings of peace, order and good government, and involved in an almost uninterrupted series of war and revolutions, often of the most cruel and barbarous character, for more than half a century, with no present prospect of an amelioration or improvement of their condition. But these difficulties are not insuperable, if you meet them with patience and reason. I have no doubt you can adopt a plan which will fully meet the demands of justice and fairness, and satisfy the Northern mind, and the requirements of the government, without endangering good government and the repose of society. This can be done by:

First—Extending the privileges and protection of the laws over the negroes as they are over the whites, and allowing them to testify in the courts on the same conditions; leaving their testimony subject to the rules relating to its credibility; but not objecting to its admissibility. And in this you will conform with the wise current of modern legislation, and the tendency of judicial decisions in all enlightened countries.

And, Second—By fixing an intellectual and moral, and, if thought necessary a property test, for the admission of all persons to the exercise of the elective franchise, without reference to race or color, which would secure its intelligent exercise.

My own view would be:

First—That no person now entitled to the privilege of voting should be deprived of it because of any new test. I would recognize in this the difference between taking away a right heretofore enjoyed, and the conferring of a right not heretofore exercised.

Second—That to authorize the admission of persons hereafter to the exercise of the elective franchise, they should be, first, males; second, twenty-one years of age; third, citizens of the United States; fourth, should have resided in the State one year, and in the district, county or precinct six months next preceeding any election, at which they propose to vote; fifth, should be able to read in the English language understandingly; sixth, and must have paid taxes for the last year preceeding for which such taxes were due and payable, subject to any disqualification for crime, of which the person may have been duly convicted, which may be prescribed by law.

The adoption of these measures, in addition to those before mentioned, would, in my judgment, meet the ends of justice and fairness, secure the re-establishment of the State Government, the admission of her Senators and Representatives in Congress, the suspension of military rule, and the restoration of civil, constitutional and local self-government. And it would do more. It would secure your protection against other great and pending evils; and be, I am persuaded, of the greatest consequence to your future peace, prosperity and happiness.

First—It would remove all just grounds of antagonism and hostility between the white and black races. Unless this is done endless strife and bitterness of feeling must characterize their relations. And all history and human experience teach us must, sooner or later, result in a war of races. We now know, from sad experience, what war is, between equals and enlightened people. But of all wars, a social war of races is the most relentless and cruel. The extermination, or expulsion from the country, or enslavement of the one or the other being its inevitable end where they are left to themselves; or the loss of liberty to both races, where they are all subject to the control of a superior power which would be our situation. I speak, of course, of the legal rights and status of the two races. Their social relations are matters of taste and choice, and not subject to legislative regulation.

Second.—This course would disarm and put an end to inter-State, sectional, political agitation on this subject at least, which has been the special curse of our country for so many years, and which was the cause of the unnumbered woes we have recently experienced, and still suffer, by depriving the agitators of a subject on which to keep up such an agitation and of the means of producing jealousy, animosity and hatred between the different parts of the country, and between the different races. And this would do much toward the renewal of the ancient relations of national harmony and fraternal good will between all parts of the country. And this, too, is of the greatest consequence to our future welfare, and especially as our people now know there is no hope of escape from it by appealing to the principles of State sovereignty and the right of secession.

If the State will accept this policy at once, it will attain the great ends heretofore mentioned, and it will save its own people from years of painful strife and agitation on these questions which would at last, probably after years of contention, be found to be the only means of bringing it to an end even if it lead to nothing worse. How infinitely better it will be for you, for both races, for the present and future, for the whole country, if you will unhesitatingly recognize the unalterable facts as to your condition and the inevitable logic of events; and hasten as it is in your power to do the return of the blessings of civil government and constitutional liberty, and avoid as it is in your power to do the fearful perils which now lie before you. I know the painful struggle against education and habit and policy and tradition and prejudice which such a course will require you to encounter, and how hard it is for human nature to overcome such difficulties. But my sincere prayer is that God in His goodness and mercy may enable you to exhibit this last crowning evidence in the midst of your calamities and sorrows of your greatness, wisdom and goodness as a people.

I do not know how far it may be thought neccessary or wise by the convention and the succeeding Legislature to change the general frame of the State Government; but if you will pardon me, here is a subject in this connaction to which I would call your attention.

For many years past it has been my opinion that we had carried our system of popular government to a vicious extreme which developed sad evils and which required correction. I refer to the frequency of the occurrence of popular elections to the great number of officers filled by the popular vote and to the shortness of the terms of office. As our laws now stand all offices, executive, legislative, judicial, ministerial, corporate and military I believe with the exception of Secretary of State, the Governor's Private Secretary and the Clerk of the Supreme Court are elected by a popular vote of the people. And with the exeeption of the judges and Clerks of the Supreme and District Courts and of State Senators for the short term of two years. And the elections are so arranged that a part of these are elected in one year and a part the next or alternate year causing a general popular election every year.

To this there is, it seems to me, several serious objections:

1. It involves the too frequent change of officers and often the loss of skill and experience and these changes produce also unnecesssary expensive and inconvenient changes of business to a great number of people.

2. It involves too much expense and loss of time to the public generally and especially to the large number of candidates with no compensating benefit.

And third: Which is the main and most serious objection, annual popular elections keep the country in an almost continual canvass and commotion and produce, and keep up an unnatural and injurious public excitement, for which there is no necessity and no compensating benefit. And for many years before the commencement of our late trouble these might well have produced the impression that the carrying on of canvesses and holding of elections were the principal business of the country. While the carrying on of the various industrial and professional pursuits, the rearing and education of families, and the support of the government were but incidental matters. The remedy for these things may be easily found and as easily applied with very great benefits to the public and with greatly increased credit of safety to our system of free popular selfgovernment.

The one I would recommend would be:

First. To lengthen all terms of office, which are now two, to four years.

Second. To require all general elections, as far as practicable, to take place during the same year, and at the same time.

And, Third, To provide: 1st. That the State Treasurer, Comptroller, Attorney-General, and Commissioner of the General Land Office, shall be appointed by the nomination of the Governor, and confirmation of the Senate, as the Secretary of State now is.—2d. That the Clerks of the District Courts should be appointed by the several Judges, as the Clerk of the Supreme Court is by the Judges of that Court. 3d. That the County Courts should appoint their Clerks, and and Sheriffs, Coronors, Assessors and Collectors of Taxes, County Treasurers, County Surveyors, and the Constables for the various precincts of their counties. 4th. That the Mayor and Alderman, or Councilmen, of all cities and towns should appoint their Clerks, Marshals, Treasurers and other officers.

This would withdraw the appointment of this vast number of ministerial officers from the scramble, excitement, expense, loss of time, and commotion of popular elections. It would confer the authority for their appointment on responsible, intelligent men, who would have been elected to office by the people, and would be responsible to them: and it would secure their appointment on account of their qualifications and fitness for their several duties, rather than for political considerations, or on account of mere personal popularity, without reference to these qualities. And it would give great dignity and importance to our county courts, which they never can have to a proper extent under our present system.

It would at the same time retain to the people the election by popular vote of the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, State Senators, and Representatives, Judges of the Supreme and District Courts, District Attorneys, Chief-Justices, and Commissioners of the County Courts, Justices of the Peace and the Mayor and Aldermen or Councilmen of cities and towns; embracing the Chief Executive officer of the State, and all those who have the power of making laws or of expounding them, or of imposing taxes or other burdens on the people.

And, what is of most value, it would render the elections so infrequent, and so far apart, as to suspend all excitement about them for long intervals, and allow the people to pursue their ordinary vocations free from the repeated interruptions and excitements to which they are subject under our present system; and it would put an end to the corrupting and debasing state of politics, which was created, and is being nourished and strengthened, by the number and frequency of popular elections.

I am persuaded that some such change as this is essential to the public welfare, as to the credit and success of our system of government, to the permanency of our institutions, and the repose and security of society. And it will be doubly important, now, since such great numbers of people, heretofore slaves and in great ignorance, are now made freemen, and are to become, in some form, either participants or an element in all our political contests.

With these two lines of policy adopted, I think, notwithstanding all your recent misfortunes, you might look with hope and confidence to the future. The negroes will, it is hoped, gradually diffuse themselves among the greatly preponderating numbers of whites in the different States and Territories; many of them will probably go to Mexico and other countries in search of social equality; and a few or none of their race will be added to their numbers by accessions from other countries. While the steady and rapid influx of great numbers of white races from other countries will gradually increase the disproportion in numbers between them and the whites; and so render this new element in society and government innoxious, or at least powerless for evil, if they should be so inclined. But from the general docility of their dispositions we may now expect most of them to be orderly, and many of them industrious and useful citizens. But to secure these desirable ends it must not be forgotten that it is an essential prerequisite to confer on them their reasonable and necessary rights; and to adopt a policy which shall prevent them from becoming an element of political agitation, and strife, and danger.

And we must bury past animosities with those of our fellow-citizens with whom we have been at war, and cultivate with them feelings of mutual charity and fraternal good will. And it will be greatly to your advantage, in many ways which I cannot trespass on you to mention now, to hold out inducements to them, and to emigrants from other countries, to come and settle among you, with their labor and skill and capital, to assist in the diffusion of employments, the increase of your population, and the development of your vast resources into new creations of wealth and power.

Time, and patience, and wisdom, and justice, mingled with the holy precepts of the New Testament, are necessary to enable you to secure these great and beneficient ends, that you may, by the means I have indicated, or others, secure these results, shall have my constant hopes and prayers.

Very truly and respectfully,
JOHN H. REGAN.

Miscellaneous.

FUN.

Oh glorious laughter! Thou man loving spirit that for a time dost take the burden from the weary back; that dost lay salve to the feet bruised and cut by the flints and shards; that takest blood baking melancholy by the nose and makest it grin despite himself; that all the sorrows of the past the doubts of the future confoundest in the joy of the present; that makest man truly philosphic conquerer of himself and care! What was talked of as the golden chain of Jove, was nothing but a succession of laughs, a chromatic scale of merriment reaching from earth to Olympus. It is not true that Prometheus stole the fire but the laughter of the gods to deify our clay in the abundance of our merriment to make us reasonable creatures. Have you ever considered what man would be destitute of the ennobling faculty of laughter? Laughter is to the face of man what synovia, I think anatomists call it is to his joints; it oils lubricates, and makes the human countenance divine. Without it our faces would be rigid hyena like; the iniquities of our heart with no sweet antidote to work upon them would have made the face of the best among us a husky thing, with two sullen, hungry, cruel lights at the top— for forehead would then have gone out of fashion—and a cavernous hole below the nose. Think of a babe without laughter—as it is its first intelligence! The creature shows the divinity of its orgin and end by smiling upon us. Yes smiles are its first talk with the world smiles the first answer that it understands. And the worldly wisdom comes upon the little thing it crows, it chuckles it grins and shakes in its nurse's arms or in waggish humor playing bopeep with the breast it reveals its high destiny, declares to him with ears to hear the heirhom of its immortality. Let materialists blaspheme as gingerly and acutely as they will they must find confusion in laughter. Man may take a triumph and stand upon his broad grins for he looks around our world and his innermost soul sweetly tickled with the knowledge tells him that he of all creatures laughs. Imagine if you can a laughing fish. Let man then send a loud ha, ha! through the universe and be reverently gratefully for the privilege.—*Douglas Jerrold.*

Colonizing the South.

It has been made public that Governor Andrews of Massachusetts has declined the Presidency of the Antioch College for the purpose of carrying out a plan in connection with other influential gentlemen, to introduce free labor into the South and by this means rapidly develope its immense agricultural and mineral resources. The project we understand contemplates the establishment of a central office in this city where the owners of lands in the slave States can become acquainted with Northern purchasers and thus a stream of emigration be organized which will fill certain sections of the South with a population having Northern energy and ideas. Branch offices will also be instituted in all the former slave States. In this way, for instance it is hoped to "reconstruct" Louisiana, on a basis that will root cut the spirit as well as the practices of slavery, and secure to freedmen their right not only in the courts but also to become land owners.

As the project goes, on European immigration may be introduced to settle particular Southern regions. The whole scheme is upon the most enlarged scale and is under the charge of gentlemen abundantly able to meet all the exigencies that can arise in the course of its development. Governor Andrew will most likely be the president of the organization and under his able management we should expect the enterprise to prove successful and be productive of much good to very many of the Southern States. *Evangelist.*

A CHRISTIAN is a man that is living to perfect in himself a better manhood. He is living not to waste his understanding either by dissipation or by a selfish and perverse use of it but to enable him to use it for the worthiest purposes. He is living to carry higher and higher in himself the moral sentiments—conscience, benevolence, faith, hope and love. He is living so as to be better. There are a great many persons who are living simply for wealth or for honor or for power; but these are not the things that he is living for. He is to become better in every part of his being. The consequence is that he takes the highest rule—that is God's law—to measure his conduct and disposition by, in all he changes of life.

REMEMBRANCES.—The memories of childhood, the long, far-away days of boyhood, the mother's love and prayers, the voice of a departed play-fellow, the ancient church and schoolmaster, in all their green and hallowed associations, come upon the heart in the autumn time of life, like the passage of a pleasantly remembered dream, and cast a ray of their own purity and sweetness over it.

OUT AT NIGHT.

Fathers and mothers, look out for your boys when the shades of evening have gathered around you! Where are they then?—Are they at home, at the pleasant, social fireside, or are they running the streets? Are they gaining a street education? If so, take care; the chances of their ruin are many.—There is scarcely anything more destructive to their morals than running abroad at night. Under cover of darkness they acquire the education of crime; they learn to be rowdyish, if not absolutely vicious; they catch up loose talk, they hear sinful thoughts, they see obscene things, they become reckless and riotous. If you would save them from vulgarity, save them from ruin, save them from prison, see to it that night finds them at home. Let parents solemnly ponder this matter, and do all they can to make home attractive for ALL the children, so attractive that the boys will prefer it to roaming the streets. There is no place like home in more senses than one—certainly no place like home for boys in the evening.—*Arthur's Home Magazine.*

THE USES OF ADVERSITY.—You wear out your clothes. You are not troubled with visitors. You are exonerated from making calls. Bores do not love you. Tax gatherers hurry past your door. Itinerant bands do not play opposite your windows. You avoid the nuisance of serving on juries No one thinks of presenting you with a testimonial. No tradesman irritates by asking, "Is there any other article to day sir?" Impostors know it is no use to bleed you. You practice temperance. You swallow infinitely less poison than others. Flatterers do not shoot their rubbish into your ears. You are saved many a debt, many a deception many a headache. And lastly, if you have a true friend in the world you are sure in a very short space of time to know it.

GOOD AEVICE.—Girls, let us tell you a stubborn truth! No young woman ever looks so well, to a sensible young man, as when dressed in a plain, neat, modest attire, without a single ornament about her person. She's look then as though she possessed worth in herself, and needed no artificial rigging to enhance her value. If a young woman would spend so much time in cultivating her mind, training her temper, and cherishing kindness, meekness, mercy, and other good qualities, as most of them do in extra dress and ornaments, to increase their personal charms, she would at a glance, be known among a thousand—her character would be read in her countenance. That's so!

"YOU SAID THAT AFORE.—Old Father Bushnell, of Vermont; used to say that the best criticism he ever received on his preaching was from a little boy who sat at his feet, looking up into his face as he was preaching in a crowded house. As he was going on very earnestly, the little fellow spoke out, "*You said that afore.*" I fancy that an honest critic would find in those sermons an hour long, a good many such sentences *said afore* in the same discourse, and *said afore*, on almost every Sabbath day. A word to the wise is sufficient.

NOBLE SENTIMENTS.—Condemn no man, says John Wesley, for not thinking as you think. Let every one enjoy the full and free liberty of thinking for himself. Let every man use his own judgment, since every man must give an account of himself to God. Abhor every approach, in any kind of degree to the spirit of persecution. If you cannot reason or persuade a man into the truth, never attempt to force him into it. If love will not compel him to come, leave him to God, the judge of all.

EDMUND ABOUT writes daintily: "Al though true hearts never become indifferent to public affairs, we see things which touch us nearest occupying the first place. It is not selfishness; it is optics. Put your hand before your eyes; you can perceive nothing in the chamber. Interpose *a little head in a tiny cap* between the world and you, you will witness a beautiful phenomenon, which astronomers have not yet studied, the total eclipse of the world."

Lord M——, with no very large portion of wit or wisdom, had a very axalted opinion of his own powers. When once in a large company, and expatiating about himself, he made the following pointed remark: "When I happen to say a foolish thing, I always burst out a *laughing!*" "I envy you your happiness, my lord, then," said Charles Townsend, "for you must certainly live the merriest life of any man in England."

ACTIONS SPEAK LOUDER THAN WORDS. Captain Winner once received a sharp answer from a negro which will bear repeating. The black man had long been acquainted with him, generally helping him load his vessel. In the course of a conversation one day Winner accidentally remarked that he was a Christian. "You a Christian!" said the darkey, in astonishment, Law's a massey I'd never found it out in the world if you hadn't told me!"

DIFFICULTIES.—Wait not for your difficulties to cease; there is no soldier's glory to be won on peaceful fields no sailor's daring to be shown on sunny seas no trust or friendship to be proved when all goes well. Faith, patience, heroic love, devout courage, gentleness are not to be formed when there are no doubts no pains no irritations, no difficulties.

THE GREATEST MAN.—The greatest man is he who chooses the right with invincible resolution; who resists the sorest temptations from within and without; who bears the heaviest burden cheerfully; who is the calmest in storms and whose reliance on faith and virtue and on God is the most unfaltering.

Woman's love, like the rose blossoming in the arid deserts, spreads its rays over the barren plain of the human heart, and while all around it is black and desolate, it rises more strengthened from the absence of every other charm.

On the doors of a parish church, not a hundred miles from Pendle Hill, was recently affixed the following notice:—"The church wardens will hold their quarterly meeting *every six weeks*, instead of halfyearly, as formerly."

How long Eve, the first woman, lived, we do not know. It is a curious fact that in sacred history, the age death and burial of only one woman, Sarah, the wife of Abraham, is distinctly noted. Women's ages ever since, appear not to have been a subject for history or discussion.

When Chief Justice Chase was at Key West, he was served by an old negro, to whom he promised a carte-de-visite, and handed him a one dollar bill. Ah!" says Sandie, "now I know you, massa; you are 'old greenbacks.'"

Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD PA., FRIDAY, NOV. 3, 1865.

TOADYISM.—DEMOCRATIC SYCOPHANCY.

The Democratic party, worse than the tory party of England, seems determined to set itself sternly against every progressive movement or idea, without regard to its nature, whether it be intellectual, moral, physical or political, its bitter opposition is all the same. This peculiar characteristic of that party was demonstrated by ignoring absolute facts and the stern logic of events, in its most absurd form by the obstinate refusal to pass the Constitutional amendment in those States, which it controlled. It is being demonstrated now by the most disgusting toadyism toward the leading rebels, whether pardoned or unpardoned. They poured out their lamentations in the most lugubrious of jeremiades while the war was in progress, because they could not as of old bow the knee to Southern slave drivers and receive small pensions, of such offices as were not considered desirable by their Southern lords, for doing their dirty work. Now that they once more have an opportunity of displaying their abject servility, they have set about it with an energy worthy a better cause, and seem anxious to make up for the lost time. They have not yet, and likely never will, perceive that their miserable fawning, engendered the proud overbearing spirit in the South, that carried it into rebellion, but set themselves to do their old works over without regard to consequences, and that with a blindness and determined ignoring of facts and experiences that puts to blush the more sensible of the rebels themselves. They worship slavery and all its concomitants as of old; its chief advocate Jeff. Davis has long ago been canonized, while in the late rebel chieftain Lee they see all the attributes that go to make up the ideal gentleman and immaculate christian soldier. They parade his new oath of allegiance as if they had forgotten his late perjury and publish ceremonies of his late installation of President of Washington college with a minuteness that must of itself put to blush the pardoned traitor if he has a spark of manhood left in his bosom. Incapable of an original idea, they either hunt up the mouldy record of the dead past and endeavor to resurrect some doctrine long since consigned to oblivion, an attempt with feeble efforts to bolster up and carry along in the march of the grand and progressive present the effete carcass of a defunct party. Their efforts now to resurrect the organization of what was once a proud and honorable party, but which by the treason of its leaders and the defection of its honest men has been left a disgusting mass of all that is vile and despicable, are by no means flattering in their prospects. The repentant rebels who have been pardoned by the President, are far in advance of these would be parasites. They have learned many things in the school of adversity of which they never dreamed in the days of their unhumbled pride. And while their once servile worshippers, too blind to see, too stupid to learn and too stubborn to yield to the progressive spirit of the age, are once more plying their disgusting adulation as of old, they accept the changed condition in which they find themselves to work like men, to not only repair the damage they have done but to make up for past delinquencies by devoting all their energies to the development of the resources of the country so long paralyzed by a blind policy. This is most strikingly indicated in the letter of Reagan to the people of Texas. These indications should suffice to open the eyes of the would-be leaders of a defunct party, to the fact that by the neglect of its opportunities, the perversion of its powers, and the abuse of its privileges the party has committed political suicide and is now dead beyond redemption.

THE RUSSELL-ADAMS CORRESPONDENCE.

Quite a number of sensation journals profess to see a speck of war in the correspondence between our Minister at the court of St. James, and Earl Russell. To such as feel any nervousness at the prospect of another war we would say, there is not the slightest cause of fear. A war with England at present is about as improbable as anything in the range of possibility can be. In the first place our own people are as little desirous of war as is consistent with our national honor. Our position and strength, as just demonstrated in the rebellion, are such as to secure us our rights and the respect of all civilized nations. England knows this as well as we do, and though she may bluster and endeavor to evade or delay she will not risk a war for all the just demands that we may make upon her, and none but just ones will be made. England also knows too well the amount of danger she would sustain in case of a war with us. The example of the destruction of our own commerce by a few privateers is too striking a warning to England of what she would be likely to experience in a similar case. Besides our patronage is too valuable to English manufactures to permit it to be lost for the sake of a few paltry millions, and a principle, which, if carried out, would virtually result to England's own detriment in any future war. Her extraordinary fright at the Fenian demonstrations evinces the insecurity she feels even now. But the destruction of our own commerce is no criterion of the extent of the injury that would accrue to England in a similar case. We had many indirect advantages which went far toward balancing our losses. In proportion as our commerce was injured and our communication cut off, importations were checked and our home manufactures were built up. The capital taken from commercial interest was turned to the development of our internal resources. This would be utterly impossible to England. Her interests are abroad, her commerce is at once her wealth and strength. A war with us would at once deprive her of her best customer and destroy her commerce, while it would still further hold up and strengthen our manufacturing and mining interests and internal commerce, that the United States would cease forever to be a customer of British manufacturers, and instead become their most formidable rival in foreign countries. These facts are as obvious to British Statesmen as to ours, and indicate too clearly for them to disregard, that a war with us would be the end of British commercial supremacy, and the speediest way of reducing Britain to the status of a second rate power. With such a view of the case, we feel justified in assuring our readers that of all things possible, a war with England at the present moment is the least probable.

OUR COMMON SCHOOL LAWS.

Their Inconsistency—A Reform Needed.

While the enlightened statesmen who enacted our common school laws saw the propriety of making the rich man assist in educating the son of his poorer neighbor, thereby promoting the welfare of the rich and poor alike by an increased intelligence, they strangely overlooked the necessity of making the richer sections of the state assist the poorer in educating their people. The same principle applies in both, but the advantages which would flow from the adoption of the latter are as much greater than those derived from the former as the state is greater than a county or a county is greater than a township. The advantages will be of a two-fold character, first such a system alone can give our school system the efficiency it was designed to have, in diffusing general intelligence, and second it will by proper application not only equalize taxation but lessen the expense. Under our present system there are an almost innumerable number of assessors and collectors and the rates of taxation and diversity of management are the greatest possible. If the rate of taxation were equalized and the state and school tax collected together, it would be with much less expense to the school fund and the amount thereby saved would go far toward balancing the increased weight of taxation on the richer sections of the State.

A FORMIDABLE GHOST.

Wendell Phillips says: "The Republican party does not exist. There is a specter walking over the country in its shroud, but there is no such party." "*Wendell is right.*" —*Gazette Oct.* 27.

Wendell may be right sometimes, but it is a notorious fact that he is often wrong, and was never more so than in the present case. But the *Gazette* seems to view all Phillips' opinions, as it were through a camera which invariably get things upside down, so that it is constantly making right, wrong, taking facts for myths and changing the real into the ghostlike, as in this case. Now we never did believe in ghosts, but we very well know that those who do, are very apt to mistake the real and material, for the weird and ghastly. We also know that they are apt to get badly frightened by the imaginary ghost and the result is that the believer not unfrequently gets crazed or dies outright from his fright. Now our diagnosis of this case is, Wendell Phillips always has been a monomaniac; the *Gazette* has certainly been frightened out of its wits, and the Democratic party about out of its existence, not by the ghost of the Republican party, but by the living acting, moving reality, which Democratic fear had shaped into all manner of ghostlike hobgoblin forms. If any one doubts the mateaial existence of the Republican party, he can inquire in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Iowa, Vermont, California, Maine, &c., and the *Gazette* might be edified by inquiring in Cumberland Valley.

FOOTSTEPS IN OUR CAREER OF PROGRESS.

Whatever differences there may have been on other questions, President Johnson and the Union party have always agreed upon the following important points: that the constitutional amendment must be ratified by the returning States and slavery thereby forever abolished; that the act of secession must not only be repealed but declared null and void. That the rebel debt must be repudiated; That they shall enact such laws as will put all their citizens upon an equality before the laws and secure every man, white or black, in all his rights of person and property and redress for all his wrongs. And lastly, Andrew Johnson has said that as a private citizen he would advocate a gradual enfranchisement of the negroes; that he has no power to delegate such privilege to them but that Congress can control those States until they come up to these requirements.

DON'T MIX WELL.

The Democracy went to the polls with "This is the white man's Country," "President Johnson and the Democratic ticket." On the same day Johnson was saying to the colored soldiers in Washington, "This is your country as well as any body else's country." A slight difference! Can't the Democracy explain.

THE GUBERNATORIAL CANDIDATES.

The last number of the Chambersburg *Repository* contains a letter from "Harace," its Harrisburg correspondent, who enumerates the different old and new candidates for Governor in this wise:

Naturally enough the overwhelming Union victory just achieved has brought out a large crop of candidates for Governor. Gen. Morehead, of Allegheny, Col. Jordan, of Bedford, Gen. Geary and Hon. Jno. Covode of Westmorland, Hon. W. W. Ketchem, of Luzerne, have been known candidates for some months, and the established supremacy of the Union party will make their friends increase their energies. In addition to these I hear the names of Hon. Thos. M. Howe and Hon. Jno. Penny, of Allegheny, General Lemuel Todd, of Cumberland, Mayor M'Michael, of Philadelphia, Gen. Hartranft, and Gen. Hancock, of Montgomery, Hon. G. A. Grow, of Susquehanna, Senator Lowery, of Erie, Hon Geo. V. Lawrence, of Washington, Hon. John. Cessna of Bedford and others whose names I do not now recall. The name of the chief editor of the *Repository* has also been pretty freely used in connection with the nomination; but as his own columns peremptory decline him, I presume that I am bound to obey and strike his name from the list. Of the new names suggested that of Mr. Cessna has the most vitality, and it is probable that there will be a powerful concentration in his favor. He has made a most gallant fight for the country since the day the war was commenced, and has never blotted his record by faltering under any circumstances; and the consummate skill and energy with which he won victory for the party in the late contest, gives him a prestige that courses to fortune with a strong tide. If a military man must be taken, Gen. Hancock would doubtless bear off the prize if he is willing to accept it; but a brevet Maj. General in the regular army would hesitate long before exchanging a life office in the line of his profession and in which he had won all his fame for the uncertain fortunes of political life.

It will be seen by this enumeration that two distinguished citizens of Bedford county are named for this prominent position. It is truly gratifying to us to know that the leading men of our County are so highly appreciated by the State at large. And whatever the people determine to do in regard to these very worthy and able gentlemen will meet with our earnest approval, and the successful one will receive our ardent support during the canvass which is to follow.

HON. JOHN CESSNA.

The Republican canvass which closed a few weeks ago with a brilliant victory of 25,000, has brought out many warm and just tributes to our townsman, Hon. John Cessna, for the masterly manner in which he conducted the campaign. We are free to say that no man in Pennsylvania is better constituted for this position than Mr. Cessna, his energy, his untiring exertions, his tact, all combine to make him a most formidable political leader. We copy the following capital tribute from the York *Republican:*

No word of commendation is too emphatic to express the obligations of the Union party of Pennsylvania to this gentleman, who acted as Chairman of its State Committee during its recent canvass. Active, able, energetic, indefatigable, with equal tact and talent, he assumed a task of special difficulty, and accomplished a magnificent success. The times were very unpropitious—the public spirit was languid—there was no perceptible ground-swell of public interest to buoy up the efforts of the organizing head in the political contest. It is comparatively easy work to carry a party through a canvass where popular feeling is aroused and willing hands tender their most active services to help on the cause. But when General Apathy or Indifference is in command, then, to use the pet quotation of an eccentric friend, *hic labor, hoc opus est.* No one knows the power of the *vis inertiæ* until he is brought into contact with it, under such circumstances. Mr. Cessna encountered the lazy giant, and conquered him. His hand was felt every where in the canvass. He spared neither time, trouble nor labor from the work. His voice and pen were unceasingly at work, and his success is such as to cover him with the laurels of a well-earned victory. We notice that he was serenaded in Philadelphia last Saturday evening in recognition of his valuable services. He deserves a far better tribute to his honor, who never yielded to party what was due his country, and pursued the honorable path of patriotism defying the slanders and calumnies of copperheads and traitors.

Again we clip from the *Lewistown Gazette:*

To no man in Pennsylvania does the Union party owe so much for our late glorious victory over treason and its sympathisers, than to Hon. John Cessna, the able, talented and efficient Chairman of the Union State Central Committee. He was untiring in his efforts, both with his voice and his pen, throughout the campaign. In Bedford, his own county, the Union gain, in a great measure through his individual exertions, in quite a full vote is over 500. Mr. Cessna was formerly one of the great lights of the Democratic party of Pennsylvania, but like President Johnson, Edwin M. Stanton, Daniel E. Dickinson, Generals Grant and Sherman, and others, when it joined with the friends of the Rebellion to break down this glorious fabric of Free Government, and rear in its stead a great Slaveholders' Confederacy, he left it. No man in the State is hated more by the Copperhead Democracy, on account of the heavy blows he has given that treasonable organization, but their malignity will not amount to much as the fangs have been extracted from the reptile. Mr. Cessna is yet in the prime of life, and Pennsylvania is proud of him, and will honor him if his life be spared a little longer.

CONGRATULATORY ADDRESS.

Hon. John Cessna, Chairman of the Union State Committee, has issued the following congratulatory address to the Union men of the State:

Another political contest has been determined by the freeman of Pennsylvania. The Union cause has again triumphed at the ballot-box. Official returns have been received from sixty-two counties of the sixty-six in the State. Of these, fifty-four show gains for the Union cause over the vote in 1862. The agregate gains over all losses are nearly twenty five thousand. This will give to our candidates on the home vote alone majorities exceeding that given by army and home vote to our late lamented President, Abraham Lincoln. Of the seven Union Senators whose terms of office expired, we have not lost one. The home vote has gained us one from the opposition in Luzerne, and the army vote will gain us another in Franklin and Adams. In the lower House we have retained all of our sixty-three members of last session. The home vote has added three to this number, and the army vote will give us one more. The Senate will stand twenty-one to twelve, and the House sixty-seven to thirty-three, thus giving us a majority of forty-three on joint ballot.

For these results, so gratifying to the friends of our cause in Pennsylvania, and to all patriots throughout the nation, we are deeply indebted to the returned soldiers of the late Union army, who have taught their friends and their foes that they know as well how to vote intelligently for the cause of the country as they know how to fight bravely and heroically for the same cause.

Much praise is due to the press of the Union party throughout the State for its patriotic efforts in the good work.

To the secretaries of the State Central Committee, Messrs. Hamersly and Benedict, the loyal men of Pennsylvania are under lasting obligations. Upon them devolved arduous and responsible duties. Many of their labors are not witnessed or even known to the public. They labored assiduously by day and by night for the success of the Union cause, to which they are both most devotedly attached.

Every member of the State Central Committee performed well his part and co-operated cheerfully and cordially with the chairman in promoting the success of the Union ticket. To the chairman of the several county committees, and the members of those committees, it is conceded that much of the credit of our triumph belongs. To all the true and faithful men of the State, who so effectually discharged their duties, and made our triumph easy as well as overwhelming, our most earnest and hearty thanks are extended.

The defeat of our opponents is thorough and disastrous. To them it was unexpected, although well merited. Having opposed the war so happily and so gloriously terminated, they changed their policy, nominated officers, and assumed to be the especial friends of the soldiers. They were confident and defiant. When we were silent, they clamorously and imperiously demanded our views. When we spoke they charged that it was "puerile invective." They told their followers "that we were endeavoring to turn their flanks," and called lustily upon them "to pierce our centre." Some of them retired with both flanks turned and their centre pierced. The balance were made prisoners.

Last year they assured their followers thar the election had been carried at the point of the bayonet; that military rule had interfered with the freedom of the election, and that our country was fast verging towards a military despotism. That shallow pretext cannot avail them now.

Supporting soldiers, they became the champions of deserters and refugees from the draft. To rally their desponding and disheartened forces they proclaimed that our President had become a convert to their views. They well knew the opinions of those who had elected him, and the principles of the platform upon which he stood. Yet they would gladly have induced him to abandon his friends and his principles in order that they might be restored to power.

The spirit of secession and State sovereignty had assassinated one President within the last six months, and was striving to demoralize and steal another. The experiment failed. The effort to make it has been tarribly rebuked by the people, and the result is the complete demoralization and overthrow of those who dared to misrepresent our Chief Magistrate in order to promote the success of their sinking cause.

The oft-repeated and well established truth of history has again been vindicated. No man, in any country, can take sides against his Government when engaged in war, whether foreign or domestic, and retain the confidence and respect of his fellow-citizens after the termination of that war. And such is the unavoidable fate of parties. Either the party which antagonize the Government during the war must go down or the nation must perish. Our nation is too young to die. Those who opposed our armies on the field of battle have been defeated. The party whose leaders opposed the prosecution of our war for national existence has been beaten at the ballot box. Our people have just given another of the highest proofs of the fact that "man is capable of self-government." The people at the ballot-box have declared their adherence to the principles which were made triumphant by the skill and bravery of American officers, soldiers and seamen amid the storm of battle. Let all good Union men continue to be faithful and true to the cause of their country, and all will be well. The nation, purified by the fiery ordeal through which it has lately passed, will start upon a new era of progress. The enemies of free government will everywhere respect and fear our greatness and power, and the down trodden and oppressed of every clime will seek and find an asylum in our midst.

JOHN CESSNA,
Chairman Union State Central Committee.

THE ADAMS-RUSSEL CORRESPONDENCE.

It would take up nearly the whole space of the CHRONICLE to publish this voluminous correspondence. We shall merely glance at its marked features. Leaving aside the letters which began on the seventh of April last and ended on the twentieth of May, we come to the renewal of the correspondence beginning with Earl Russel's letter dated August thirtieth. The British Foreign Secretary describes the formidable nature of the rebellion, alludes to its machinery of civil government, its armies, fortifications, the extent of territory claimed by it, and the number of people represented by it, and justifies the proclamation of the neutrality in view of these facts. Coming to the question as to whether a fair neutrality had been preserved, he claims that the foreign Enlistment act, which is intended in aid of the duties and rights of a neutral nation, can only be applied when a ship is armed or fitted out, or begun to be armed or fitted out, and even that case when proof can be obtained that the ship so armed or equipped, or begun to be armed or equipped, is intended for the service of a power at war with a friend or ally of the British Government. In the case of the Oreto he denies that the proof would warrant a detention. In the case of the Alabama he alleges that the owners of the vessel sent her off just as the British Government was about to seize the ship. He denies substantially that his Government could seize an unarmed vessel on vague suspicion.

On the subject of recognizing the rebels as belligerents, Earl RUSSEL refers to American precedents and claims that recognitions by the United States of belligerent rights belonging to insurgents have been frequent; Buenos Ayres, Columbia, Mexico have been acknowledged by the United States to have belligerent rights against Spain; Brazil and Artigas against Portugal; Texas against Mexico. The noble Earl adds: "But in no case have these insurgent forces sprung up at once fully armed to the amount of 5,000,000 of men." He proceeds at length to discuss the complaints made by Portugal during the war of South American independence concerning the captures by American vessels of war built in the United States, which had not been seized and condemned in our ports, and claims that we declined a Commission of Adjudication, and, in fact, made no reparation.

He then puts the following case; But as to the principle involved, let me ask you, supposing a merchant or passenger vessel belonging to the United States were to go to the coast of Madagascar, and were there to meet a ship from Boston with cannon and muskets, and the merchant ship being then armed were to take a part against Brazil in the war between Brazil and Paraguay—let me ask, I say, whether your Government would think themselves bound to afford reparation to Brazil for all the captures made by that ship? *Yet such is the case of the Shenandoah.*

It seems to her Majesty's government that if the liability of neutral nations were stretched thus far, this pretension, new to the law of nations, would be most burthensome, and, indeed, most dangerous.

A maratime nation whose people occupy themselves in constructing ships and cannon and arms, might be made responsible for the whole damages of a war in which that nation had taken no part.

I am thankful, therefore, to Mr. ADAMS for having in 1818, 1820, and 1822, shielded maritime powers by his conclusive argument from such alarming liabilities.

The Earl finally agrees to consent to the appointment of a commission, to which will be referred all claims arising during the late civil war, which the two powers shall agree to refer to the commissioners, and winds up with the usual diplomatic humbug about the friendship of the two nations. Mr. ADAMS' reply was sent on the 18th of last month. A part of it is devoted to the precipitancy of the British Government in granting belligerent rights. Our revolution of 1774 is referred to, for the purpose of showing how long a lapse of time occurred before belligerent rights were granted. Referring to the course pursued by France in that period, Mr. ADAMS most pungently observes:

"So far from being inclined, as your lordship supposed it might have been, to give aid to the insurrection, which since 1774 had been developing its great proportions by any recognition of it as a belligerent, the French Sovereign frankly responded to an appeal made by Great Britain by interdicting his people from all relations whatever with the Americans. In other words, the example shows that on both sides there was not the remotest conception that a recognition of insurgents as a belligerent, immediately upon the breaking out of the insurrection could be considered as a justifiable act on the part of a friendly power.

Mr. ADAMS suggests the case of the overthrow of the kingdom of Naples, by General GARIBALDI, and shows how precipitate it would have been at the outset of that movement for a foreign nation to have recognized in advance a handful of followers under the leadership of General GARABALDI as a belligerent power. He warns Earl RUSSELL that if the English example is to prevail, a *new era in the relations of neutrals to belligerents on the high seas will open,* and that Floridas, Alabamas and Shenandoahs, will appear in every sea. He declines authority to accept the proposed commission, but refers the proposition to his Government. We cannot candidly say that we consider the reply of Mr. ADAMS as evincing much ability. Perhaps the most decided and suggestive passages in the entire letter are the following. Our space will not permit us to publish more of this voluminous correspondence. Mr. ADAMS says:

"For if it be once established as a principle of the international code that a neutral Power is the sole judge of the degree to which it has been done its duty under a code of its own making, for the prevention of gross and flagraut outrages, initiated in its own ports by the agents of one belligerent in co-operation with numbers of its own subjects, and perpetrated upon the commerce of the other on the high seas; if it be conceded that the neutral, upon reclamation made for the injuries thus done by reason of the manifest inefficiency of its means of repression, which it has at all times the power to improve at will, can deliberately decline to respond to any such appeal, fall back on the little it has attempted as as excuse, and thenceforward claim with justice to be released from the inevitable consequence that must ensue from its inaction, then it must surely follow that the only competition between neutral Powers hereafter will be, not which shall do the most, but which shall do the least to fullfil its obligations of interdiction of the industry and enterprise of its people in promoting the conflicts that take place between belligerents on the ocean. If this be once recognized as good law through the authority which the powerful influence of her Majesty's government can attach to it, I dare not venture to foresee how much reluctance there may be on the part of the people whom I have the honor to represent, to accept an act upon it. Hitherto a want of eagerness on the part of the most adventurous and least scrupulous portion of them to promote enterprise on behalf of any belligerent that promised personal advantage cannot be charged upon them. The references made by your lordship to the cases of Spain and Portugal must have convinced you of this truth. The prospect of impunity in such enterprises is all that is needed. Further than this, I might only venture to suggest to your lordship to consider which of the nations of the world presents on every sea around the globe the most tempting prizes, in an event no friend would more deplore than myself, of its being again, as it has so often been heretofore, doomed to be afflicted by the calamities of a war.—*Wash. Chron.*

The War in Mexico.—Capture of Matamoras by Juarez.—The Recent Imperial Decree.—The Trial of Jeff Davis Death of Hon. Walter A. Forward, &c.

NEW YORK, October 27.—A special to the *Herald*, dated Washington, October 28, says: Senor Romeo, the Mexican Minister to the United States, is in receipt of dispatches this evening which anticipate the capture of Matamoras, and the entire occupancy of the State of Lamarelipes, by the liberal forces under Juarez. There can be no doubt of important movements having been on foot to that end for weeks past, and of their having reached a point of reasonable success. These accounts are understood to have corroporation in official dispatches received to day by the Government, although the actual occupation of Matamoras by the liberals has not been announced or confirmed

Important disclosures, relating to the recent Imperial decree establishing the new express company, are likely to be made within a few days, and will fully show up the animus of the late Philadelphia dispatches, declaring the Liberal cause hopeless, and Maximilian's government firmly fastened on the people of Mexico. Several gentlemen are implicated who have hitherto held official and confidential relations with Mr. Lincoln's administration.

It is now positively known here that the trial of Jeff Davis has been decided upon, and the arrangements have been nearly completed. The trial will be for the crime of treason, and will take place either in this city or Richmond, and before the United States Supreme Court. The counsel for the government have been selected by the Attorney General, and the friends of Mr. Davis have selected and retained counsel for him. Now that the Wirz trial is completed, it is supposed that the trial of Davis will immediately follow.

It is said that the Secretary of the Navy has directed that all the available steam vessels of war shall immediately be got ready for sea. It is supposed that it is the intention of the Government to be fully prepared for any eventuality in any quarter of the world.

The Naval Court Martial, with Vice Admiral Farragut as President, to convene in Washington on the 1st of November, will have before it Lieutenant Colonel Marsten, the oldest officer with one exception in the Marine Corps, on the charge of using for private purposes, and losing bounty money deposited in his hands for new recruits.

The Court will also try Commodore Craven under the tenth section of the third article of war, which requires all officers to do their utmost to overtake and capture or destroy any vessel which it is his duty to encounter. He is charged with neglecting this. The rebel ram Stonewall having been in the harbor of Ferrol, while he was in proximity as commauder of the Niagara, and the Sacramento, another ship of war being in port at the same time to aid him. It is said the Stonewall sent him a challenge, which he declined to accept.

Mr. Duncan, State Agent for Georgia, is on his return home from New York, and has succeeded in negotiating a loan of one hundred thousand dollars, for one year, at 7 per cent, on the faith of the Provisional State Government of Georgia.

Ex-Governor Neil S. Brown, of Texas, was pardoned to day by the President.

E. Rollins, of New Hampshire, and D. C. Whitman, of New Jersey, were to-day commissioned Commissioner and Assistant Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

The *Herald* has an interesting statement relating to the new Mexican loan for thirty million dollars which was placed in this market on Monday last, and also a representation the bonds of the denomination of five hundred dollars. Already the demand for these bonds is very great, applications pouring in from banks and individuals in different parts of the country, as well as in the metropolis, accompanied by warm expressions of sympathy for the cause which the loan is intended to subserve.

Gen. Augustine Dertueblue, the oldest son of the first Emperor of Mexico, is now in the city. He has been offered rank and emoluments by Maximilian, but has declined them.

Henry S. Foote Refuses to take the Oath of Allegiance.

New York, Oct. 28.

This morning in the United States Court, before Judge Mason, the Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson, United States District Attorney, moved the Court that Henry S. Foote, Ex-member of the defunct confederate Congress, be admitted to the bar as counselor of the Supreme Court of the United States. The motion was granted, and Mr. Foote stepped up to the clerk's desk to take the oaths. The first oath, to support the Constitution of the United States and of the State of New York, he took without wincing, but the oath of allegiance was too stiff for him. After listening attentively to its stringent requirements, Mr. Foote declared his connection with the late rebel government rendered it impossible that he should subscribe to such an oath, and left the court room.

European Christain Commission.—Europe is to have a Christain Commission. A decree, signed last year at the international convention at Geneva, relative to the wounded in battle, nationalizes hospitals and all connected with the care of the wounded of whatever nation, belligerent or not, and recognizes the one flag and badge for universal acceptance and protection, a red cross on a white field. This important decree is owing to the efforts of a Swiss Christian who witnessed the unalleviated horrors of Solferino.

NATIONAL THANKSGIVING DAY.

Proclamation of the President, Appointing December 7th.

By the President of the United States, A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, it has pleased Almighty God during the year which is now coming to an end, to relieve our beloved country from the fearful scourge of civil war, and to permit us to secure the blessings of peace, unity and harmony with a great enlargement of civil liberty;

And Whereas, our Heavenly Father has also during the year graciously averted from us the callamities of foreign war, pestilence and famine, while our granaries are full of the fruits of an abundant season;

And Whereas, "righteousness exalteth a nation, while sin is a reproach to any people;

Now, therefore be it known that I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do hereby recommend to the people thereof, that they do set apart and observe the first Thursday of December next as a day of National Thanksgiving to the Creator of the Universe for, these deliverances and blessings.

And I do further recommend that on that occasion the whole people make confession of our national sins against His infinite goodness, and with one heart and one mind implore the Divine guidance in the way of National virtue and holiness.

In tesoimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this 28th day of October, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-five, and of the Independence af the United States, the ninetieth.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President,
WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

Union Pacific Railroad—Internal Revenue Receipts—Amendment of the Tax Law—The Reciprocity Treaty.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Com.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.

ARRIVED.

Major General Schofield is among the arrivals here to-day.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were upwards of nine hundred thousand dollars.

A MISSOURI DELEGATION

Representing the interest of the Kansas branch of the Pacific Railroad, had an interview with the President in relation to its acceptance by the Government, with flattering prospects of success.

REVENUE RECEIPTS.

The total receipts of revenue by the Treasury, in the three months ending on the 20th September last, amounted to one hundred and forty-six millions of dollars.

AMENDED TAX.

It is underttood that several of the most influential men engaged upon the subject of amended tax, are strongly inclined to substitute a tax upon sales, for the present system of income tax, and taxes upon occupations and productions. This will leave untouched a proper system of taxation upon dividends, rents, salaries, interest upon loan of money, spirits and tobacco. Some persons, whose opinions are entitled to consideration, urge the propriety of levying a specific duty or excise upon cotton and petroleum, and such other of our products as hold a monopoly of the foreign markets, to such an amount as will neither abate the profits of these productions, nor lessen the foreign demand for them, at the same time refusing to draw back on those articles when exported, thus throwing the whole of the tax upon the foreign demands.

THE RECIPROCITY TREATY.

It is understood here that Canada will starve if the reciprocity treaty is abrogated, and the English capitalists, except those who invest in our railroads, will be so hard pressed if the present custom duties are maintained in this country, that they will have to set up their workshops on this side of the Atlantic. The fight in the Congress will be on these questions, and the members will have the opportunity of selling out at the highest prices in British funds: sterling. Official cupidity may, therefore, be quoted in advance at a very high figure.

Another reduction in the Army--30,000 men to be mustered out--Business of Chicago Postoffice.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Com.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.

ANOTHER REDUCTION IN THE ARMY.

Another wholesale reduction of the army has just been ordered. Instructions were issued to-day by the War Department, directing the immediate muster out of fifty-three regiments, numbering in the aggregate between twenty-five and thirty thousand men. There are twenty-six colored regiments included in the list, three of them belonging to Massachusetts and Connecticut and the rest to the regular United States colored troops. The following are the Western troops which will be discharged under this order: Ohio, 194th infantry; Illinois, the 54th and the men of the 95th infantry regiment who were transferred to the 47th, which still remains in service; Indiana, 13th cavalry; Missouri, 15th and 16th cavalry; Michigan, 10th cavalry; Pennsylvania, 3d heavy artillery and 3d provisional cavalry.

BUSINESS OF THE CHICAGO POSTOFFICE.

The number of letters that passed through the Chicago Postoffice during the quarter ending September 30th, as shown by the books of the General Postoffice, was 1,977,963. The receipts of the office from letters and newspaper postage, during the same period, were $88,798 37; $12,120 was paid for registered letters. The expenses of the office were $27,486 03, and the net balance paid over to the Government after the prepayment of all expenses was $68,848 02.

Fenian Movements—The Queen's Troops Deserting—Large Emigration to the States—The Saunders Kidnapping Case

NEW YORK, October 26.—The *Herald's* special from Toronto, says the Fenian excitement is increasing and great activity is manifested in military circles, and drills, organizations, enrolling volunteers, etc., are going on. Many soldiers in the regular regiments are deserting to the States, and a large portion of the volunteers are believed to be Fenians. Many Scotchmen are joining the order in Montreal. A number of the French have gone to Mexico.

The exodus from Canada to the States just now is very large. Three thousand families left Rouse's Point last year for America. American buyers spent a million dollars in this market last month.

In the Saunders Kidnapping case the judge strongly urged a conviction on the jury who, unable to agree, have been locked up since Saturday, the judge declaring he will keep them confined until they give a verdict.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE.—Here is the the whole story copied from Mr. Monroe's message, delivered Dec. 2, 1823:

With the existing colonies or dependencies of any European power we have not interfered and will not interfere. But with the governments who have declared their independence, and maintained it, and whose independence, we have on great consideration and on just principles acknowledged, we would not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing them, or controlling in any other manner their destiny by any European power in any other light than as a manifestation of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States.

What is the difference between stabbing a man and killing a hog? One is assaulting with intent to kill, and the other a killing with intent to salt.

Terrible Hurricane in the West Indies. Three Hundred Persons Killed.

NEW YORK, October 21.—Files of late West India papers furnish additional details of the terrific hurricane which swept over some Islands on the 6th of last month. In Gardaloupe it was particularly severe. Houses were lifted from the ground, torn to pieces and blown in fragments to a considerable distance, and the air was filled with the flying debris. In one town a hospital was blown down, and all its inmates were either killed or wounded. Between two hundred and three hundred persons altogether were killed. The crops of the island were destroyed. Scarcely a tree was left standing, and it is believed that many vessels were stranded or sunk.

JAMES BUCHANAN.—The unkindest cut of all to James Buchanan, who served the Southern traitors with a servilities unsurpassed in the history of the country, is given in the late letter of Hon. Kenneth Raynor to D. William Elder, of Washington. Raynor puts his deliberate opinion on record thus:

I must say that I regard James Buchanan as more responsible for the disasters and horrors of the last four years than any man in the nation. The people of the South had very kindly feelings for him. In fact, he was more popular with the ultra men of the South, on account of his connivance at the Kansas outrage, his dogma about having no power to coerce a State, &c., then he was with the Union men. A remonstrance from him, a warning, a declaration that he *must* maintain the authority of the Government and see that the laws were executed—this, coming from a friend, would have induced the Secessionists to pause and consider, at least; it would have aroused and given confidence to the Union element of the South. It would, in my opinion, have averted the conflict. But hs stood still and did nothing.

THE FREEDMEN'S "BUREAU."—A few days since, says the *Chattanooga* (Tenn.) *Gazette*, an ancient gentlewoman of color came into an office of the Freedmen's Bureau and inquired if that was the place where they kept the freedmen's bureaus. The gentlemanly clerk was momentarily nonplussed, but, instantly recovering his wonted gravity blandly replied in the affirmative. Dinah, with an air of mystery and speaking in a confidential whisper, said: "I have come for my bureau; now give me a pretty large one, with a glass top; I have a washstand at home, but it is too small to put my fixins in."

A miller had his neighbor arrested under the charge of stealing wheat from his mill, but being unable to substantiate the charge by proof, the court adjudged that the miller should make an apology to the accused.—"Well," says he, "I have had you arrested for stealing my wheat—I can't prove it—and sorry for it."

Talleyrand being asked for his autograph by an English nobleman, promised to send him one in a few days, and thus kept his word. He sent him an invitation to dinner. "Will you oblige me with your company to dinner, on Wennesday next, at eight o'clock? I have invited a number of exceedingly clever persons, and do not like to be the only fool among them."

SOUTHERN NEWS.

The Chairman of the North Carolina Convention announced on the 19th ult. that he had sent to New York for a National flag to hoist over the Capitol, as, after dilligent search, he could not procure one in the vicinity.

The freedmen of Lynchburg, Va., have appealed to their former masters for aid to emigrate to Liberia, for the purpose of carrying "the civilization they have received in this country to that benighted land."

Thirty-four of the members of the Georgia Reconstruction Convention were unable to take their seats until pardoned by President Johnston.

Gov. Johnston of Georgia has requested the President not to remove the U. S. Military forces from that State until it completes its organization.

On the 20th ult., for the first time since its capture in April, 1862, New Orleans was without a ship-of war moored in front of it.

The oyster trade at Norfolk, Va., is very brisk.

Extensive fires are raging in the woods in several counties in Virginia.

A large meeting of the friends of the Baltimore association for the improvement of the colored people, was held in Baltimore on the 25th ult. The meeting was addressed by Bishop McIlvaine of Ohio and Mr. Braithwaite of England.

The population of Nashville, Tenn., previous to the war, was 28,000; now it is over 80,000.

A reverend gentleman from Florida is in Washington urging the colinization of the negroes upon the public lands in that State.

A white man married a dusky damsel in Knoxville, Tenn., lately, and was driven out of town by the indignant citizens.

RECONSTRUCTION.

The negroes of Mississippi have been hoaxed with a story that on next Christmas day the Government is to give to each of them a tract of land, and many refuse to hire to the planters for a period extending beyond that time.

Gov. Pierpont of Virginia has published a card, charging the Hon. Freeman Clark of the Treasury Department, in Washington, with having caused to be published, knowing it to be false, the statement that he (Pierpont) had said, "We, the people of the South, will not submit to be taxed to pay the Union war debt."

The Freedmen's bureau will continue its operations in South Carolina until that State allows the negroes to testify in the courts, and puts a stop to the outrages upon the blacks.

The South Carolina Legislature lately elected assembled in extra session on the 25th.

Alex. H. Stephens, ex-Rebel Vice-President, left Washington on the 21st ult. for Georgia.

The Richmond City Government has been organized, the objectionable members having given up their claims to office.

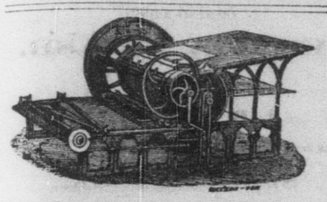
At a Democratic meeting in New Orleans, on the 16th, resolutions were adopted asking that the same clemency be shown Jeff. Davis as to other Southers leaders, and denouncing Thaddeus Stevens and Charles Sumner as having raised an un-American clamor for his blood.

The military in the district of Charleston have been ordered to surrender to the civil tribunals the adjudication of all legal matters except such as relate to property in possession of the Government, and cases in which negroes are interested. The order calling for the organization of the colored militia has been countermanded.

The depredations of the bushwhackers upon the Southern Indians is the chief obstacle to the making of favorable treaties by the Government. The tribes have lost in this way $4,500,000 worth of cattle during the war.

Over 19,000 Southern loyal Indians are now subsisted by the Government.

Bedford Inquirer.



BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, NOV. 3, 1865.

☞ Let it be distinctly understood that we do not deviate from our published terms. We have only the *Advertised price for* EDITORIAL NOTICES, *special notices and advertisements.* The puffing business is played out with us unless our terms, 15 cents a line, are strictly complied with, nor do we make any reduction on our advertising to accommodate our best friends. There is no use for us to establish prices if we do not be governed by them, and we shall hereafter as heretofore, know no favoritism. We hope those persons desiring to use our columns will save time by examining our terms and complying with them.—tf.

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☞ Rev. Mr. Showalter, pastor of the M. E. Church, in this place, has resigned on account of ill health; and Rev. A. R. Miller, A. M., late Chaplain of the 202d Penn'a Reg't., has been assigned to the charge, and is now conducting a revival of religion.

☞ The attention of the public is called to the card of S. E. Henry & Co., Huntingdon, Pa. Maj. Johnston, a member of the firm, is well known in the northern portion of this county, and will be pleased to see his old friends and customers at their new warehouse in Huntingdon.

SMALL CHANGE.—Ex-Gov. Pollock, director of the United States Mint of Philadelphia, informs the public that small coin is now plenty, and can be had in any quantities, without delay, in exchange for greenbacks. The denominations are one, two and three cents. The coin will be sent to the purchaser by express at the expense of the United States.

WE understand that the "Family Record" which is becoming so popular everywhere, is published only in Philadelphia, and that any person publishing the work elsewhere, will do so illegally. The publishers, Bartleson & Co., inform us through their agent, that they will prosecute such to the full extent of the law. The book is copyrighted.

REVIVAL.—A very interesting revival of religion has been in progress in the Methodist Episcopal Church of this place, under the charge of the Rev. Mr. Miller, for the last two weeks. A large number have embraced religion. Fifteen or twenty were added to the membership of the church on last Sabbath. The meeting is still in progress and much good continues to flow from it.

THE OFFICIAL LEGISLATIVE VOTE.—Below we give the official home vote cast for members of Assembly in this district:

COUNTIES:	Armstrong	Ross	Smith	Colborn
Somerset,	2558	2554	1410	1442
Bedford,	2446	2428	2554	2536
Fulton,	675	547	902	857
Total,	5679	5629	4866	4835

MAJORITIES:

Armstrong (U) over Smith (C) 813
" " " Colborn (C) 844
Ross (U) over Smith (C) 763
" " " Colborn (C) 794

ILE IN FULTON.—The Fulton *Republican* speaks as follows of the Hancock Oil well:—"The latest information we have from the Hancock oil well is to the effect that they havn't "struck ile." The well is about 600 feet down, and the boring still continues. As soon as the company succeed in punching through it is intended to establish the "American Celestial and Internal" Telegraph to China, when it will be determined finally whether Chinese language can be adapted to telegraphing.

PITTSBURG AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.—We learn from our Pittsburgh exchanges, that through the aid of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad are enabled at once to resume operations on the Sand Patch tunnel. A large force will without delay be placed upon the work, which will be pushed on to completion as fast as possible. This is the heaviest portion of the work to be done upon the line of the road, but as considerable progress had been made before work had stopped in '57, and as every effort will be made in this direction, it is expected it will be finished at as early a day as any other section of the road.

"The only Johnstowner we have heard of who has achieved a fortune in oil speculations is Mr. Wm. H. Aaron. "Billy" is reputed to have gathered together not less than seventy-five thousand dollars,—thirty thousand of which he has invested in a splendid farm and mill property in Morrison's Cove, Blair county."—*Johnstown Tribune.*

Mr. Aaron, we understand, has bought the Pattonsville property, in this county, instead of Blair county, as our esteemed cotemporary would have it, from D. M. Bare & Co. This gentlemen is a native of Bedford, in the vicinity of which his friends still reside; he left here, however, some years ago, and after spending some time at Johnstown, found his way to the oil regions and "struck ile." We wish him an increase of good fortune in his new location. Morrison's Cove requires some enterprising men, and we hope in Mr. Aaron she will find one ready to lead.

BEDFORD AND ITS PROSPECTS.—"What a caption!" Why; do you presume that Bedford has no prospects, good, bad, or indifferent? If you do, we pray the Good Man to have mercy on your incredulous soul, for Bedford is "des-ti-ned for till rise," up, up, until her huge proportions have thrust the majestic mountains back and covered the captured space with her splendid palaces and castles, or sprinkled the high mountain side with gorgeous cottages, the seat of happiness and comfort, and while she is expanding, along her low vallies the startling, piercing whistle of the iron horse will echo from hill top to hill top, speeding on his way to pour the mighty wealth of proud old earth into her spacious lap; and verily, soon the sonorious voice of the fiery furnace will be heard to demand from our deep veins, the lustrous ore, while the forge and the rolling mill will work the rich molten lava into links to form a massive chain to gird the earth, again, the rattling, clattering loom will ere long greet our ear at every turn, and look at the sickly thousands eagerly rushing to her Fountains of Youth to drink her health restoring waters. Enough! Who dare say Bedford has no prospects filled with the grandest hopes of brilliant success? If there lives such an one, let him stand aside, the beauties of the world have no charms for him.

This picture is a true portrait of what we have a right to expect. But to begin. To-day Bedford demands fifty houses. Will they be built? From all sides comes the wailing interrogatory of the wife, the widow, and the orphan, "Am I to be turned into the street?" and no one who has the capital deigns to answer. We ask in the name of humanity, are our laboring people to be left houseless? Every one of fifty dwellings are urgently demanded, will not some one, who has the money, proceed at once to relieve this want? Let enterprise rule the hour. You, old fogy, who have stood by, with folded arms, for twenty years, and done nothing, stand aside, let live men, men who know our wants and knowing dare provide them, take your place. In a few short months we must expect to have all the railroad facilities that we need; shops, furnaces, manufactories must follow, positions to erect necessary buildings will be required, will our people have spirit enough to sell at reasonable figures? Our progress can only be retarded in this way, come up to the work, old fogy, do the business yourself, or sell out! Provisions should be made for ten thousand visitors to Bedford Springs, in a single season, there is no good reason why such a number will not come here. Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and Pittsburgh can send out to this point as many visitors as New York can send to Saratoga, with half the beauties of Bedford. Enterprise is all that is wantiug, "come up higher," Bedford lacks energy. Where are the live men that will take hold? First and foremost somebody must sell lots at a reasonable price! There are fifty persons who will buy lots and pay for them. Let the diffleulty be met as soon as possible. There are a dozen persons who can sell lots, and we hope to hear, in time for our next issue, that they have done so. Who will sell? Every body will buy. Bedford must forward! STAND ASIDE, OLD FOGY, WE MUST ON!

PATTONSVILLE AND HOPEWELL TURNPIKE PROJECT.—Since our last, we have received the following communication in further elucidation of the above project, from "Satter.": We are happy to know that the citizens of that end of the county are getting up the proper feeling on the subject. It takes an immense amount of energy to arouse our people to such a state that they will go earnestly to work to do that which ought to have been done ten years ago. No one knows how much drumming it requires until he tries it, but "agitate," "agitate," is our motto, and our friends are determined that the project shall succeed in this way, and it is the only way in which it can ever be brought about. Agitate, agitate, say we:

"There now seems to be a lively interest manifested by the people in regard to the construction of a turnpike road from Pattonsville to Hopewell. This is a move in the right direction, and will doubtless result beneficially to every one who may be connected in any respect with the business of the country. Farmers, merchants, manufacturers and laborers will be, mutually, benefitted, inasmuch as the one class will be constantly dependant upon the other for that which tends to build up and carry on a line of trade arising from an interchange of commodities, necessary to the life and comfort of all, and all of which is to be obtained in the rich agricultural fields of Morrison's Cove, and the inexhaustible coal mines of Broad Top, and iron ore of Woodcock Valley.

"With all of these blessings at our command, it is certainly an unpardonable lack of energy on the part of the possessors of these rich inheritances, to delay the improvement of roads so as to facilitate the intercommunication so imperatively demanded by all those natural resources so bountifully bestowed upon us by the Creator for our good.

"It is these that make railroads, build ships and steamboats, carry on war, subdues rebellions, support the nation, and give life and activity to the whole world.

"The day is fast approaching when the north of Bedford county will be able to boast of her internal improvements, her manufactories and commerce, and if the inhabitants that now are, begin the work, *they* shall be abundantly rewarded, instead of those of *future* generations. The morals of the people, and numerous schools bear testimony to the truth that there is a spirit of enterprise underlying every obstacle that must eventually give way, and from whence we may look to spring up a new order of things which will be marked ultimately as a bright epoch in the history of Bedford county."

INFORMATION AS TO PENSIONS.—The Commissioner of Pensions is preparing for Congress his report for the current year. In 1862 there were only 8,147 pensioners of all classes on the lists. In 1863 the list increased to 15,880; in 1864 to 51,135; and to this date the certificates issued on admitted claims amount to about 93,000. The full pension for Lieut. Colonel and officers of a higher grade is $30 per month; for a Major, $25; for a captain, $20; for a First Lieutenant, $17; for a Second Lieutenant, $15; and for enlisted men, $8. Under a special act, passed last March, persons who have lost one foot and one hand are entitled to $20 per month, and to $25 per month for both hands and both eyes. There are one quarter, one half and two-thirds pensions, according to the rated degrees of disability, and where a man is killed, or dies from disease contracted in the line of his duty, the widow, minors, dependent mother or sister, draw full pensions according to the rank of the deceased.

ORE LEASES.—The Danville Iron Company of Montour county, (perhaps a Danville iron company, would do better,) we learn, desires to lease the various iron ore lands contiguous to Bedford, on condition that they invest several hundred thousond dollars in six months in the erection of furnaces in the neighborhood of this borough. It would be very gratifying to have a number of furnaces located here, but we would be sorry to hear that the entire iron business had been monopolised by a few men. Twenty furnaces could not exhaust the supply of ore in this vicinity in a thousand years, and there is no good reason for a few men leasing all the ore in the country. We hope that a number of good leases will be taken, and that if there are any others who desire to go into the iron business that they will have plenty of good territory left them to work upon. There is no better location in Pennsylvania for furnaces and rolling mills than Bedford. We are equi-distant between the Allegheny and Broad Top coal fields, only a few miles from either, and both on the line of the Southern Pennsylvania Railroad.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

At the Boston Mechanics' Fair recently 23,000 people were weighed. The average weight of the men was 141½ lbs., and of the women 124½ lbs.

The Fenian Congress is still in secret session in Philadelphia. The office of Head Center is to be changed to President, which official will be assissted by Bureaus of Finance, War, and General Management. The bonds and address of the Irish Republic will soon be issued.

William Mackey, a soldier in the wars of the Revolution, 1812 and Mexico, died recently in Marshall County, Illinois. At the time of the Mexican service he was 72 years old.

Woolen mills are becoming a feature of California industry. The Pioneer Mill, at Black Point, runs 31 looms and 52 sewing machines, employs 220 hands, and consumes annually 1,200,000 lbs. of wool. Flannel and cassimeres are the staples.

A severe drouth is prevailing in the Dirtrict of Columbia.

More than 200 vessels are now running from New York to various Southern ports, of which 70 are steamers.

William B. Kinnedy, formerly U. S. Minister at Turin, has returned to this country with his family, after an absence of 15 years.

Mrs. Symunds of Malden, Mass., whose husband returned from the war two months ago, has received a dispatch from Washington stating that he died at Andersonville, and that $200 back pay was subject to her order.

James A. Dix, the principal editor of the Boston *Daily Journal* for a number of year, died on 11th ult. in that city.

Gottschalk, the celebrated pianist, has been creating a great sensation in California by aiding two young ladies to escape from their boarding school.

The old telegraphic relations between the Northern and Southern press, which were interrupted by war in 1861, are restored, and there is now a daily interchange of news directly from the Central office in New York with al the daily journals in the South.

The Workingmen's Society at Naples, Italy of which Garibaldi is President, has addressed a letter to President Johnson, expressing sorrow at the assassination of President Lincoln, paying a high tribute to the workingmen of America, and expressing a profound affection for the American people. Secretary Seward has replied in cordial terms.

The Wirz Commission adjourned sine die on the 25th ult., after having forwarded their verdict to the President for his action. He was found guilty.

The residence formerly occupied by the British Minister in Washington, has been purchased by a negro for $30,000.

The health of Gov. Morton of Indiana is somewhat improved.

The bridge about to be suspended across the Ohio River at Cincinnati will be the longest in the world, being 2,800 feet in length. It is to be completed in a year.

Ninety-three vessels arrived at New York on the 25th ult.

One thousand five hundred bales of cotton recently passed Cairo, for Cincinnati, in two days.

The total value of Fire Department property in the United States is $5,000,000; the number of firemen, 600,000; number of organizations, 1,000.

The Indians are again committing great depredations on the Plains. As fast as the troops are withdrawn they follow in their track and spread desolation wherever they go.

The Hon. Caleb Cushing leaves for Europe on the 1st inst. on important Government business.

President Johnson has appointed the following Governmrnt Directors of the Union Pacific Railroad Company: Jesse L. Williams of Indiana, Charles T. Sherman of Ohio, Geo. Ashman of Massachusetts, Timothy J. Carter of Illinois, and Springer Harbrough of Pennsylvania.

Work upon the Chicago lake tunnel, which is to supply that city with water, is to be carried on during the Winter.

The "State Constables," recently created by the Massachusetts Legislature, having prohibited the opening of barber shops in Boston on Sunday, have now notified the eating-house keepers and apothecaris, to close their places in that day under pain of prosecution.

The domestic and miscellaneous exports from New-York, for the week ending Oct. 24, were $5,008,602 against $2,728,519 for the corresponding week of 1864.

Col. Calvin Fillmore, uncle of ex-President Fillmore, died at East Aurora, Erie county, N. Y., on the 23d inst., aged 90 years. He was one of a family of children whose average ages were over 84.

The Fenian Congress in Philadelphia closed its session on the 24th inst. The Irish Republican bonds are to be issued in denominations of $20.

Senor Navarro, Consul-General of the Mexican Republic, has published a card stating that although President Juarez is dasirous of the introduction of American capital into Mexico, it is untrue that he has ever sanctioned any enterprise the contract for which was derived from Maximilian's Government.

The War Department has ordered the release of all persons held as deserters for evasion of the several drafts, and has given notice that no further prosecution will be made.

Gen. Sterling Price is reported in Washington seeking pardon.

The delegates of the Alabama Convention have memoralized the President for the speedy trial of Clement C. Clay, and for his immediate release on parole.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Senor Romero, Mexican Minister at Washington, has issued a circular warning American citizens that all grants made by Maximilian of railroad and on her internal improvement monopolies will be repudiated by the Republic.

A new steamship line has been started to run between Vera Cruz and New-York.

The Canadians are uneasy in regard to the Fenians. They declare that the movements in Ireland are only a ruse, and that when England has thrown her troops into that country the Cisatlantic Fenians will seize Canada and place under the protection of the United States.

Warm work may be expected when the American fleet arrives at Shang hai, unless the demand of the United States Consul for the rendition of Burgevire, an American lately seized by the Chinese authorities, be acceded to.

In Ireland in 1851 the criminals in the jails numbered 15,000, and in 1861 only 4,000. In 1851 there were 250,000 paupers, and in 1861 but 50,000. In 1841 only 47 per cent of the population could read or write, but in 1861 it had increased to 61 per cent.

The report that President Juarez has left Mexico is denied. He was at El Paso, Chihuahua, on the 26th ult.

The revolution in New Granada is at an end, business in that State is reviving.

The Government of Chili is making warlike preparations, and will probably resist by force the indemnity demands of Spain. Should the demands be acceded to, the Chilians would inaugurate revolution.

The Revolutionists in Bolivia have lately met with some successes.

The allied forces of Brazil, Uraguay and Argentine are marching on Ascension, the Paraguayan capitol, which they will probably soon Capture.

The war in New Zealand is at an end, and the English troops are returning home.

In the Fiji Islands a government has been formed by the confederation of eight of the principal chiefs, under the Presidency of Tho-Kom Bans.

BEDFORD MARKET.

[CORRECTED WEEKLY.]

BEDFORD, Pa., November 3.

Flour	$10.00a10.50	Coffee	40
Wheat	1.75a2.00	Sugar	18a25
Corn	70	Hams	25a30
Rye	80	Shoulder	20
Oats	40	Sides	20
Flaxseed	2.00	Best Syrup per gal.	1.60
Butter	35	Molasses	1.00a1.20
Eggs	20	Tallow	12
Soap	8a10	Wool	45a50
Potatoes	1.00	Feathers	65
White Beans	2.00	Dried Apples per lb	8
Lard per lb	25	Dried Peaches "	20

MARRIED.

In Harrisburg, on Thursday evening, the 27th ult., at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Thos. H. Robinson, Capt. JOHN C. HARVEY, Assistant Adjutant General, to ELLEN, eldest daughter of General A. L. Russell, Adjutant General of Pennsylvania.

At the residence of the brides' father, on the 26th ult., by Rev. B. H. Hunt, Mr. JACOB GRIFFITH and Miss BARBARA E. GELLER, both of this county.

On the 20th ult., by Rev. J. W. Leckie, Mr. JAMES H. COOK and Miss MARIA MILLER, all of Londonderry tp.

New Advertisements.

JOHN REIMUND,
CLOCK AND WATCH-MAKER,
in the United States Telegraph Office,
BEDFORD, PA.

Clocks, watches, and all kinds of jewelry promptly repaired. All work entrusted to his care warranted to give entire satisfaction. [nov3-1yr

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
Estate of Thomas G. Wright, late of St. Clair township, deceased.

Letters of Administration having been granted to the undersigned, by the Register of Bedford county, on said estate, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same must present them properly authenticated for settlement.
EDWIN V. WRIGHT,
ALBERT WRIGHT,
Nov. 3:6t Administrators.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
Estate of WM SAYLOR, late of St. Clair township, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that letters of Administration have been granted to the undersigned, residing in St. Clair twp., by the Register of Bedford county, on said estate. All persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same are requested to present them forthwith for settlement.
Nov. 3:6t JAMES M. SMITH, Adm'r.

SIX CENTS REWARD.

The above reward will be paid for the arrest and return to me of GEORGE T. McCAULEY, who ran away without cause. All persone are warned against entertaining or harboring him as I am no longer responsible for any of his acts.
Nov. 3:1t I. N. BOWSER.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—
All persons interested are hereby notified that the following accountants have filed their accounts in the Register's office of Bedfofd county, and that the same will be presented to the Orphan's Court in and for said county, on Tuesday the 21st day of November, next, at the Court House in Bedford, for confirmation:

The account of Henry P. Diehl, administrator of the estate of John Bosen, late of Colerain tp., deceased.
O. E. SHANNON,
Oct. 20. Register.

S. E. HENRY.....WM. F. JOHNSTON.....T. S. JOHNSTON
S. E. HENRY & CO.
Forwarding and Commission Merchants,
and wholesale and retail dealers in
Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots Shoes,
Ready-made Clothing, Cedar and Willow-ware Carpets, Oil Cloths, Queensware, Hardware, Iron Nails, Fish, Flour, Feed, Coal, Plaster, Salt, &c.
HUNTINGDON, PA.
☞ CASH paid for all kinds of
Grain, Flour, Feed, Wool, Bark, &c. &c.
Huntingdon, Pa., Nov. 3.:1yr.

O YES! O YES!
WILLIAM DIBERT, Auctioneer.

The subscriber having taken out license as an Auctioneer tenders his services to all his old friends. Persons desiring an auctioneer will find it advantageous to give him their patronage.
Post Office address, BEDFORD, Penn'a.
Nov. 3.:6m. WM. DIBERT.

PUBLIC SALE
OF
Valuale Real Estate.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county the undersigned, Administrator and Trustee for the sale of the real estate of John Metzgar, late of Juniata township, Bedford county, deceased, will sell at public outery, upon the premises, on *SATURDAY, the 18th of November,* at one o'clock p. m., the following described property to wit:

A Tract of Land,

Situate in Juniata township, Bedford county, adjoining lands of John Tredwell on the north; Alexander Shoemaker, on the north-east; Ellen Showman and Daniel Metzgar, on the east; Emanuel Palmer, on the south-east, and Frederick Hildebrandt, on the west; containing 404 acres and 34 perches, about 175 acres cleared and under fence, with a two story and a half Brick Dwelling House, Tenant House, Large Bank Barn, and Stables, sufficient for stabling 40 horses, with other out-buildings thereon erected. The above described property being a fine location for a hotel, and being situate within two miles and a half of the line of the proposed Southern railroad.
nov:3t JOHN ALSIP, Adm'r.

IMPORTANT TO THE LADIES.
THE CHEAPEST AND BEST
FASHIONABLE
MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS
can be obtained at the new Millinery and Fancy store just established by
Mrs. M. R. SCHAFER & MISS KATE DEAL,
Two doors North of Reamer's Drug Store,
JULIANA STREET.

Miss KATE DEAL has just returned from the eastern cities with a fine selection of latest style of MILLINERY and FANCY GOODS; having been assisted in her selection by a Philadelphia lady of taste and experience. They keep constantly on hand the latest styles of
Bonnets, Hats, Scarfs, Hosiery, Gloves, Dress Trimmings, Ruffling, Pocket Handkerchiefs, Cloths for Coats & Cloaks, Zephyrs, Breakfast Capes, Ladies' & Childrens' Hoods,
and everything that is generally sold in a
LADIE'S FANCY STORE.
CLOAKS AND COATS for ladies and children made to order.

Their prices are as low as the lowest. Having purchased their goods at an advantage, they can sell to customers for a little less than ordinary prices.
Nov. 3.:1y

PROPOSALS
For building a covered bridge across Bobb's Creek, near Mowry's mill in Union township will be received at the Commissioners' office, up to the 20th day of November, (Court week). Plan and specifications can be seen at our office in Bedford. The bridge to be 75 feet long—single span.
By order of the Commissioners.
JNO. G. FISHER, Clerk.
Oct. 27, '65.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE
Estate of SAMUEL ARMSTRONG, late of Snake Spring township, deceased.

Letters of administration on said estate having been granted by the Register of Bedford county to the subscribers, residing in said township, all persons having claims or demands against the said estate are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement, and those indebted are notified to make immediate payment.
JOHN ARMSTRONG
DANIEL SNYDER,
Oct. 20, '65. Administrators.

NEW STORE.
Mrs. V. B. Tate & M. Rea.

MRS. TATE has just returned from the Eastern cities with a splendid assortment of
New Style Bonnets,
French Flowers,
Feathers and Ribbons.
Also, a large assortment of
Cloaks,
Coats,
Circulars,
cheaper than can be bought elsewhere. Also a handsome lot of
Furs, Muffs,
Dress trimmings,
Cloak Ornaments,
Buttons of all styles.
Also, Lace Vails, Mourning Vails, Crape, Silk for Bonnetts, Nets, Fancy Combs, Head ornaments, Collars and Cuffs of all styles, Zephyrs, Worked Slippers on canvass, and Cuspine of every variety, Patterns, &c. A great variety of Gloves, Hosiery, and all goods generally kept in a Fancy Store.
Oct. 27, 1865.

NEW MILLENERY & FANCY GOODS.
Mrs. E. V. Mowry,

Takes pleasure in returning her thanks to the Ladies of Bedford and the country, for their past patronage, and hopes they will not be deceived, but call and examine her stock of goods, just received from the city, purchased by an experienced business lady there, who has all the advantages of knowing the latest styles, and where to purchase them cheaply.
Her stock consists of a general assortment of
Fancy Millenery Goods,
with the addition of
CLOAKS, COATS,
FURS, BALMORAL SKIRT,
HOOP SKIRTS,
CORSETS & NOTIONS.
N. B. All who have standing accounts will please call and settle, as she desires to close her old books and do a cheap cash business.
MRS. E. V. MOWRY.
Oct. 27, 1865.-3mos.

THE GREAT VARIETY STORE.
ANDERSON'S ROW.
H. F. IRVINE,
REGULATOR OF PRICES IN BEDFORD.

Having purchased the establishment of Joseph Alsip, Jr., and added a fresh supply of
BOOTS AND SHOES,
I am determined to sell as cheap as the cheapest. Call and see my fine assortment of
Queensware, Glassware, &c.
ALSO MY LARGE STOCK OF
Hosiery,
Gloves,
Neck-Ties,
Collars, &c.
Also, my articles in the Stationery line, such as
Pencils, Steel Pens, Penholders, &c.,
ALSO MY VARIETIES, SUCH AS
Spices of all Kinds,
Table Salt, Essence of Coffee, Hambleton's Hair Stain, etc. In the Boot and Shoe line, I keep everything calculated for man woman or child: Boots of all kinds; Shoes of every description; Gaiters of all styles in the market.
CALL AND SEE MY COODS,
and examine for yourselves! No trouble to show goods. My prices will suit the times and pockets of purchasers.
N. B. Orders from country merchants promptly filled at small advance upon city prices.
☞ I am also agent for the New England Family Sewing Machine, which should be in every family. An entire machine for the little sum of $20.00. Call and hand in your orders soon.
Oct.27.-3ms. H. F. IRVINE.

ANOTHER ARRIVAL.
The subscriber would most respectfully inform the ladies and gentlemen of Bedford and vicinity, that he has again returned from Philadelphia, with a well selected assortment of Ladies, Gentlemen's, Misses and Children's
Boots,
Shoes,
Gaiters,
and Balmorals,
of various descriptions, to which he respectfully invites their attention.
For Gentlemen, Boys and youths, he has every thing in their line, together with a stock of gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, consisting of collars [all styles,] scarfs, scarf-pins, neck-ties, butterflies, suspenders, handkerchiefs, &c., &c.
Also the best brands
Tobacco and Cigars,
all of which will be sold at a very small advance to CASH AND SHORT TIME BUYERS.
As heretofore stated, we do not boast that ours is the largest, cheapest, and best assortment of Boots and Shoes ever brought to Bedford, but we have bought according to our means, feeling assured that the best and decidedly the most lasting advertisement, is a trial of the goods. But whilst there may be larger, we feel confident there is none better.
Having been in the shoe business all our life, we feel satisfied that we fully understand our business, and have purchased our goods accordingly. We have on hand a nice stock of
Plain and Fine Stationery,
to which we invite attention.
Repairing done with neatness and dispatch, and all rips of our own goods sewed free of charge.
☞ Please remember! *All rips sewed or pegged free of charge.*

TO THE LADIES.

We take pleasure in saying that we have an excellent stock of J. L. Ritter's Philadelphia made SHOES and GAITERS, which will wear as long as any other make: and neatly repaired when necessary. We still have a separate apartment for their accommodation, have a lady to wait upon them, and will be most happy to have them give us a call.
☞ Don't forget the place, SHAFFER'S BUILDING, Juliana Street, a few doors South of the Washington Hotel.
Oct 27 1865.-3mos. J. HENRY HUTTON.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE
REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the undersigned, administrator of the Estate of Jacob Weaverling, and Trustee for the sale of the Real Estate of said deceased, will sell at public outcry, upon the premises, on
SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 18th, 1865,
all the following described Farms or tracts of valuable Real Estate, situate in the township of West Providence, in the county aforesaid, to wit:

NUMBER 1, Being part marked "A," in the Inquisition and proceedings in Partition upon the Estate of said deceased, situate and lying on the Chambersburg and Bedford Turnpike Road, about 4 miles East of Bloody Run, containing
276 Acres and 64 Perches,
about 130 acres cleared and under fence, 20 acres thereof excellent meadow. The improvements consist of one good two story and a half
STONE FARM HOUSE,
one two story log and frame dwelling house, with frame kitchen attached, 2, two story frame weatherboarded dwelling houses, (one with a good wash house attached,) one large STONE BANK BARN, one good horse stable, one other stable, hay scales, blacksmith shop, with other outbuildings and improvements upon the premises. There is also a good
ORCHARD of CHOICE FRUIT
upon the premises, plenty of running water at the door or convenient to the dwellings, and which said tract is known as the late "Mansion Property" of said deceased.

NUMBER 2, Being part marked "B," in said Inquisition and proceedings in Partition, consists of a tract of land containing
71 Acres & 59 Perches, nett,
about 30 acres cleared and under fence, and the balance of the tract well timbered. There are also two never failing springs of excellent water upon the premises.

NUMBER 3, Being part marked "C," in the Inquisition and proceedings aforesaid, consists of a tract of land containing
122 Acres and 144 Perches,
with a good two story FRAME DWELLING HOUSE, spring house, smoke house, double log barn, and other improvements thereon erected, the same being known as the "Gallon Tract." About 70 acres of this tract are cleared and under fence and the balance covered with excellent White Pine, White Oak and other choice timber, within fifty yards of the saw mill of Daniel Sams, Esq., and convenient to other saw mills in the neighborhood. These farms are all of the best quality of Red Slate land, and titles indisputable.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. Terms made known on day of sale by
ADAM WEAVERLING,
Administrator and Trustee for the sale of Jacob Weaverling's Real Estate.
Oct. 27.-4t.

PUBLIC SALE
OF
Valuable Real Estate.

The subscriber will offer at public sale on the premises, on
FRIDAY November 10th, 1865,
at 1 o'clock, P. M., the following described valuable tract of land situate in Middle Woodberry township, containing 105 acres of
GOOD LIMESTONE LAND,
about 20 acres of which are in good timber and the balance cleared and under fence and in a high state of cultivation, adjoining lands of Jacob Stuckey and David Diltz. The improvements consist of a good
Two Story Log House,
A large BANK BARN and other necessary outbuildings. There is also a good young Orchard of choice fruit on the property. The grain in the ground will also be sold at the same time. He will also sell at the same time and place, 15 acres of Woodland, (chestnut timber,) a part of the above mentioned tract in lots of 5 acres each.
Terms made known on day of sale.
EPHRAIM LONGENECKER.
Oct. 27, '65.

A GOOD, CHEAP, AND VERY VALUABLE PAPER FOR EVERY MAN, WOMAN, AND CHILD. IN CITY, VILLAGE, AND COUNTRY:
The American Agriculturist,
FOR THE
Farm, Garden, and Household,
Including a special interesting and instructive Department for CHILDREN and YOUTH.

The *Agriculturist* is a large periodical of 32 pages, well printed, and filled with plain, practical, reliable, original matter, including hundreds of beautiful and instructive Engravings in every annual volume.

It contains each month a Calendar of Operations to be performed on the Farm, in the Orchard and Garden, in and around the dwelling. The thousands of hints and suggestions given in every volume are prepared by practical, intelligent workingmen, who know what they write about.

The Household Department is valuable to every House-keeper, affording very many useful hints and directions calculated to lighten and facilitate in-door work.

The Department for children and youth is prepared with special care, to furnish not only amusement, but also to inculcate knowledge and sound moral principles.

TERMS: $1.50 A YEAR.
☞ TRY IT A YEAR.
ORANGE JUDD & CO., Proprietors,
41 Park Row, New-York City.
☞ Subscriptions left at this Office will be promptly forwarded without charge.
Oct. 27, 1865.

SHERIFF'S SALE.
By virtue of sundry writs of vendi. exponas, to me directed, there will be sold at the Court House, in the borough of Bedford, on Saturday the 18th of November, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following Real Estate, viz:

One tract of land containing 135 acres, more or less, about 60 acres cleared and under fence, with a two story log house, double log barn and other outbuildings thereon erected, adjoining lands of Thomas Burket, Michael Weyant, Samuel Burket's heirs and others situate in Union township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of Abraham Croyle.

ALSO, One lot of ground in the town of Woodberry, fronting 60 feet on the Pattonsville and Woodberry Turnpike Road, and extending back about 200 feet, with a two story log frame dwelling house, (with basement story,) thereon erected, adjoining lot of Samuel Gastner on the North and the Methodist Church on the South, situate in Middle Woodberry township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of Margaret Bulger.

ALSO One tract of land containing 85 acres more or less, about 30 acres cleared and under fence, with a two story log house and log stable thereon erected, adjoining lands of Isaac Berkheimer, Philip Schriner and others, situate in St. Clair township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of Rebecca Sleek.

ALSO, one tract of land containing 100 acres more or less, about 35 acres cleared and under fence, with a two story log dwelling house and log stable thereon erected, also an apple orchard thereon, adjoining lands of Adam Shafer, Samuel Shafer, Jacob Sember and others, situate in St. Clair township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of Andrew Adams.

ALSO, One lot of ground containing 10 acres all cleared and under fence, having thereon erected a two story log house and frame stable, adjoining land of Samuel Beegle, also a lot of timber land, containing 10 acres, and adjoining land of Samuel Beegle's heirs and Henry P. Diehl, situate in Bedford township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of Ananias Auman.

ALSO, One tract of land containing 168 acres more or less, about 100 acres cleared and under fence, with a two story frame house and back building attached to it, and other outbuildings and a bank barn thereon erected, also a small apple orchard and peach orchard thereon, adjoining lands of John Blackburn, William Border, Isaac Rouser and others, situate in Napier township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of George Blackburn.

ALSO, One tract of land called the Nelson improvement and a tract of land surveyed in the name of Abraham Bridges, containing in both tracts 120 acres more or less, about 15 acres cleared and under fence with a log house and log stable thereon erected, also an apple orchard thereon, adjoining lands of James W. Jones, Edward Haney, Wm. Smith and others, situate in Cumberland Valley township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of Sarah Nelson.

ALSO, One tract of land containing 17 acres, unimproved, adjoining lands of James W. Jones, Nicodemus Wertz and others, situate in Cumberland Valley township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of Z. Wertz.
JOHN ALDSTADT,
Sheriff's Office, Oct. 27, 1865. Sheriff.

STRAY SHOAT.
Came to the residence of the subscriber, living in Middle Woodberry township, on or about the 1st of AUGUST, 1865, a white shoat, without marks. The owner will prove his property, pay charges and remove it.
Oct. 20, 65--3t. SAMUEL BASLER.

NOTICE.
Notice is hereby given that John B. Castner, Esq., disposed of his interest in the firm of Lowry, Eichelberger, & Co., on the 7th of September, 1865, to James M. Kinkead, Esq., of Hollidaysburg and ceased to be a member of said firm at that date—the business will be continued under the title of LOWRY, EICHELBERGER, & Co.

AUDITORS NOTICE.
The undersigned appointed by the Court of Bedford county to distribute the balance in the hands of J. W. Lingenfelter Administrator of Jacob Fluck late of the township of Hopewell, deceased, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Bedford on TUESDAY, November 14th, 1865, at 10 o'clock A. M. when all persons interested can attend if they think proper.
J. B. CESSNA,
Oct. 27, '65. Auditor.

NOTICE TO ASSESSORS.
The assessors of the several districts of the County, elected for the year 1866, are hereby requested to meet at the Commissioners' office on WEDNESDAY, November 15th to receive the books, instructions, &c., for the assessment for said year.
By order of the Commissioners.
JOHN. G. FISHER,
Oct. 27, '65. Clerk.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.
Estate of PETER OSBORN late of West Providence township, deceased.

Letters of administration on said estate having been granted by the Register of Bedford County to the subscriber, persons having claims or demands against the said estate are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement and those indebted are notified to make immediate payment.
JOSEPH FISHEL
Oct. 20, '65. Adm'r.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
Estate of STEPHEN TUCKER late of Bedford Borough, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration have been granted to the undersigned, residing in Bedford Borough, by the Register of Bedford county, on the said estate. All persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same must present them properly authenticated for settlement.
E. M. AILSIP,
Oct. 20, '65. Administrator.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.
The undersigned appointed by the Orphans' Court of Bedford county to distribute the balance of the money in the hands of Sheriff Aldstadt and arising from sale of Real Estate of Levi Otto, will meet all parties interested in said distribution and wishing to attend, at his Office in the town of Bedford on TUESDAY the 14th of November, 1865 at 1 o'clock P. M.
J. T. KEAGY,
Oct. 20, '65. Auditor.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.
*Estate of MARY HYSSONG late of

Farm, Garden & Household.

SEED CORN.

A very large share of our farmers take no care to save seed corn, but trust to taking it from their cribs, and of course often find it heated and rendered worthless for planting. They go through all the labor of putting in their crops, wait two or three weeks to learn that their seed is worthless; then have all the labor of planting to repeat, and have their corn thrown behind time. But while they are doing all this, the seeds of weeds, never failing are throwing up their shoots with vigor, and by the time the second planting of corn is large enough to plow they are beyond control They have got their start, and will keep it through the season, in spite of every effort.

Why will any farmer go through all this waste of time, labor, and crop? He would make money by paying $5 per bushel for good seed. Yet he need not pay any such price. Now is the time to gather seed corn. So soon as it has turned from the milk it is all right. Gather off the earliest, best developed ears. Be sure to take enough of them. Husk them off, leaving but three husks on each, and trace them together and hang them in a dry, airy place, and you are sure of good seed. Cold will not hurt it. It is dampness that spoils the germ in corn. If any one who reads this fails to secure his seed corn for next year's planting, all we have to say is he will make a great mistake. And if any one is induced by reading it to thus secure himself against the loss by bad seed, we shall have done that man a real valuable service, worth to him the cost of the Republican for many years.

Now, friend farmer, don't fail to secure your seed corn at once.—*Iowa City Republican.*

WINTER SHELTER FOR SHEEP.

Have our friends provided winter shelter for their sheep? or are they—many of them—neglecting it as usual—and, as usual, not having the best luck with their sheep. Depend upon it that cold, in addition to wet, is hurtful. You will see it more especially in the spring. Shelter is feed saved; strength kept, which would otherwise be lost; and wool improved by the good condition of the sheep, to say nothing about one of the most important points of all—the lambs which are to follow. A suffering sheep will produce a weak lamb. Among weak lambs there is always mortality, and a stunt growth in the future body of the sheep. A weak, sickly lamb will not make a first-class sheep, even under good treatment. Good treatment of sheep is profit all round—and shelter is one of the important points to be attended to. Build it and invite the sheep in it; feed them there; let their salt be there, and the little tit-bits they need. Now is a good time to see to this thing—to prepare for it.—*Rural Wag.*

REGULARITY IN FEEDING.

Every good farmer knows that any domestic animal is a good clock—that it knows, almost to a minute, when the regular feeding time has arrived. If it has been accustomed to be fed with accuracy at the appointed period, it will not fret till that period arrives; after which it becomes very restless and uneasy till its food comes. If it has been fed regularly, it will begin to fret when the earliest period arrives. Hence, this fretting may be entirely avoided, by strict punctuality; but it cannot be otherwise. The very moment the animal begins to worry, that moment it begins to lose flesh; but the rate of this loss has never been ascertained—it is certainly worthy an investigation—and can be only determined by trying the two modes, punctuality and irregularity, side by side, under similar circumstances, and with the same amount of food, for some weeks or months together.

There is one precaution to be observed in connection with regular feeding, where some judgment is needed. Animals eat more in sharp or frosty, than in warm and damp weather. Hence, if the same amount by weight is given at every feeding, they will not have enough when the weather is cold, and will be surfeited when it is warm and damp. Both of these evils must be avoided, while a little attention and observation will enable the farmer to do it.—*Tucker's Rural Affairs.*

YOUNG STOCK.

Calves and lambs, well treated, will make better cows and sheep than if neglected and allowed to shift for themselves. We know that sheep improve a good deal both in wool and mutton on good keeping. The same is especially the case with calves. What you want is not to fatten, but to keep up a strong healthy growth. At this season, good tender grass and a little milk, no matter if it is not all sweet, and a little oat meal mixed in, will pay for itself in the thrifty growth which it will induce. A little extra care at this period of growth is sure to be rewarded at a later age. The treatment of calves which we have often seen, such as turning them out to grass before they are old enough, and requiring them to eat what they know little about or die, is cruel and wasteful in the extreme. There is no economy in neglecting your stock. They may live through it, but nature will demand her reckoning.

The same may be said of colts. Sweet, pure pasture grass is the best, but if this is short, a little oat meal is excellent for them. Oats make muscle rapidly, and this gives strength and power and growth, and this is what all young stock needs to thrive upon. It is a great mistake to keep any stock short of feed, but especially young growing stock. —*Ploughman.*

The dairy products of this country, suitable for foreign shipment, are likely to be in demand to supply the markets of England, now seriously threatened by the cattle plague from he continent, which cuts off, not only the fall supply of healthy beef, but as a natural consequence, affects the cheese and butter also. The shipment of American cheese to England has for several years been a profitable business and now it seems likely to be still more so.—*Ohio Farmer.*

Crickets and grubs are unusually plenty in the fields this year, the former doing almost as much damage as grasshoppers, and the latter helping themselves very freely to potatoes and other roots. A farmer tells us that the unusual abundance of these insects and worms is owing to the raid on skunks, which has been going on for some years past, as they formed a large part of that odoriferous animal's diet. —*Ashtabula Sentinel.*

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Great Suppply of BOOTS & SHOES,

of the best quality, just opened at

Sept. 28, 1865. CRAMER & CO'S.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—All persons interested are hereby notified that the following accountants have filed their accounts in the Register's office of Bedfoid county, and that the same will be presented to the Orphan's Court in and for said county, on Tuesday the 21st day of November. next, at the Court House in Bedford, for confirmation:

The account of Cornelius and Isaac Devore Executors of the last will, &c., of Jacob Devore late of Londonderry township, dec'd.

The account of Samuel Mock and Samuel A. Mock, executors of the last will, &c., of William A. Mock, late of Union township, dec'd.

The account of John Weisel and John Fickes, executors of the last will, &c., of John Weisel, late of St. Clair tp., dec'd.

The account of Thomas Fisher and Washington Miller, executors of the last will, &c., of John Cruise, late of Cumberland Valley tp., dec'd.

The account of Joseph Barnett adm'r., of the estate of Christian Barnett, late of East Providence tp., dec'd.

The account of Jacob Walters, Esq., Executor of the last will, &c,, of Mary Berkheimer, late of St. Clair tp., dec'd.

The account of Adam Geller and Josiah Miller, executors of the last will and testament of George Geller, late of Londonderry, tp., dec'd.

The account of Jos. W. Tate, Esq., adm'r., of the estate of John A. Ruby, late of Bedford tp., dec'd.

The account of Samuel Bassler, adm'r., of the estate of Mrs. Barbara Bassler late of Middle Woodberry tp., dec'd.

The account of E. M. Alsip, adm'r., of the estate of Stephen Tucker, late of Bedford borough deceased.

The account of Adam Weaverling, adm'r., of the estate of Jacob Weaverling, late of West Providence tp., dec'd.

The account of John Mors, adm'r., of the estate of Jacob Conrad, late of Southampton township, dec'd.

The account of Duncan McVicker, Esq., executor of the last will and testament of Mary M. House, late of Schellsburg Borough, dec'd.

O. E. SHANNON,
Oct. 20. Registor.

COURT PROCLAMATION.

To the Coroner, the Justices of the Peace, and Constables in the different Townships in the County of Bedford, Greeting:

KNOW YE that in pursuance of a precept to me directed, under the hand and the seal of the Hon. ALEXANDEK KING, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas in the Sixteenth District, consisting of the counties of Franklin, Fulton, Bedford and Somerset, and by virtue of his office of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery for the trial of capital and other offenders therein and in the General Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace; and ADAM WEAVERLING and JAMES BURNS, Jr. Esqs., Judges of the same Court, in the same County of Bedford, you and each of you are hereby required to be and appear in your proper persons, with your Records, Recognizances, Examinations, and other remembrances, before the Judges aforesaid, at Bedford, at a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace therein to be holden for the county of Bedford, aforesaid, on the

Third Monday of November, (being the 20th day,)

at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, there and then to do those things to which your several offices pertain.

Given under my hand at Bedford, on the 20th of October, in the year of our Lord, 1865.

JOHN ALSTADT, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Bedford, Oct. 20, 1865.

PUBLIC SALE
OF
Real Estate in Middle Woodberry tp.

The undersigned will sell at public sale in the town of Woodberry, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of November, 1865,

Twenty Acres

and allowance of unimproved land, situate about one mile and a half north west from said town of Woodberry, adjoining lands of Rudolph Hoover, Philip S. Croft, — Myers, and others, and all susceptible of cultivation.

Title indisputable. Sale to commence at two o'clock p. m. Deed to be delivered on payment of purchase money.

TERMS: One-half of purchase money on day of sale, and the other half three months thereafter.

GEORGE R. HOLSINGER, Esq., is authorized to conduct the sale for the undersigned.

Oct. 12, 1865. F. JORDAN.

REAL ESTATE AT PRIVATE SALE.

The subscriber offers at private sale,

A Lot of Ground

in the village of New Enterprise, South Woodberry township, Bedford county, containing about one acre of ground. The improvements are a story and a half BRICK HOUSE, with basement kitchen and cellar, frame stable to hold three head of horses and two cows, frame hog pen, large frame blacksmith shop with shed for shoeing, large two story wagon and coach maker shop, with large shed for new work and lumber attached, and all other arrangements necessary for carrying on the wagon and coach making business. A good well of never failing water near the door, and a branch of the Three Spring Run running through the property. Terms easy.

For further particulars apply to the subscriber.

D. F. BUCK.
New Enterprise, Pa., Sept. 29, 1865.:3m.

FURS. FURS. FURS.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
CHARLES OAKFORD & SONS,
CONTINENTAL HOTEL,
PHILADELPHIA.

Have now open their large and splendid stock of LADIES' FUR CAPES,
COLLARS,
MUFFS,
CUFFS,
GLOVES,
AND HOODS.

Also the finest assortment of FANCY FUR ROBES, CAPS, MUFFLERS, and GLOVES ever before offered by them, all of which are warranted to be as represented. Shipping furs bought.

Oct. 20, '65.4ms.

FOR RENT.—The
WASHINGTON HOTEL,

Situate in the Borough of Bedford, Bedford county, Pa., will be for rent after the first of April next. The house is the largest and best adapted for hotel purposes of any other in this section of the State. A good stable, ice house, and other out buildings are attached. A large business has been done at this hotel for years, and can be greatly increased. Few, if any hotels in the State, outside of the large towns, afford better inducements to an energetic landlord than this. Application may be made to the subscriber, at his residence, at Juniata Woolen Factory, Snake Spring township, Bedford county, Pa., or to John Lutz, Esq., Bedford, Pa.

MICHAEL LUTZ,
Oct. 13.-tf Bedford, Pa.

400 CORDS OF
TAN BARK WANTED,
FOR WHICH THE
HIGHEST PRICE WILL BE PAID,
ALSO A
STOUT BOY WANTED

TO GRIND BARK, (one from 15 to 17 years old preferred,) BY S. & W. SHUCK,
Oct. 20. Bedford, Pa.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned appointed by the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, to distribute the balance in the hands of James C. Devore, Executor of the estate of Cornelius Devore, late of Londonderry township, deceased, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Bedford, on MONDAY, Nov. 13, 1865, at 10 o'clock a. m., when and where all interested can attend if they think proper.

Oct. 13.-3t. JOHN LUTZ, Auditor.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary have been granted by the Register, to the undersigned, on the last will and testament of Jacob L. May, dec'd. that all persons indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

Sept 29.-6t ASA S. STUCKEY, Executor.

DRESS GOODS.

Two hundred pieces LADIE'S DRESS GOODS including—

FRENCH MERINOES, all colors,
ALL WOOL DELAINES do
ALL WOOL REPS do
ALL WOOL PLAIDS do
BOMBAZINES, ALPACAS, MOHAIRS, POPLINS, CASHMERES, &c. &c. embracing the most elegant styles we have ever offered for sale in Bedford. A. B. CRAMER & CO.
Sept. 28, 1865.

JOB WORK executed CHEAP in PLAIN and FANCY colors at the "Inquirer Office."

VALUABLE BROAD TOP
COAL LANDS FOR SALE.
Estate of John N. Lane, late of the City of Lancaster, deceased.

THOMAS & SONS, AUCTIONEERS.

Pursuant to an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, Pennsylvania, the Administrators of the estate of said deceased, will sell peremptorily, on TUESDAY, the 14th day of November, 1865, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the "PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE," the following described coal lands, late of said deceased, to wit

No. 3. Containing
154 Acres and 92 Perches,

neat measure, situate in Broad Top township, and warranted in the name of Christopher Long.

No. 4. Containing
238 Acres and 122 Perches,

neat measure, situate in the township aforesaid; and warranted in the name of John Sook.

No. 5. Containing
178 Acres and 22 Perches,

neat measure, situate in the township aforesaid, in the name of William Lane.

No. 6. Containing
404 Acres and 51 Perches,

neat measure, in the township aforesaid, and warranted to William Foster.

No. 7. Containing
180 Acres and 7 Perches,

neat measure, situate in said township, and warranted in the name of John McClain.

No. 8. Containing
363 Acres and 35 Perches,

neat measure, situate in said township, and warranted in the name of Daniel Kerr.

No. 9. Containing
11 Acres and 122 Perches,

neat measure, situate in said township, and warranted in the name of Thomas M. Long.

Tracts Nos. 3, 4, 5, 7, 8 and 9 are situated contiguous, on Sandy Run, which empties into the Raystown branch of the Juniata, near above Hopewell; on the Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad, a branch of which road has been graded up said run to or near said land. These six tracts are all good coal lands and form one of the best coal estates in the Broad Top coal field, and can be mined on Sandy Run, and Six Mile Run. They can be mined together, or each of the tracts can be mined separately, advantageously.

No. 6, is situated several miles from the above tracks, near the head of Sandy Run; is a good coal tract and set with excellent timber.

A map of the lands can be seen or had by applying to M. Thomas & Sons, Auctioneers, Philadelphia.

Any further information desired before the sale can be had by addressing the Administrators, at Lancaster, or the Hon. Samuel L. Russel, at Bedford, Pa.

TERMS: Ten per cent of the purchase money to be paid at the time of sale, and the balance on the 1st day of January, 1866.

W. CARPENTER,
H. B. SWARR,
Administrators
de bonis non of John N. Lane, dec'd.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, 139 and 141 South 4th Street, Philadelphia.
Lancaster, Pa., Sept. 25, 1865.

PUBLIC SALE
—OF—
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE

The undersigned Executors of the last will and testament of Joseph W. Sleek, late of Napier township, Bedford county, deceased, by virtue of the authority and direction in said will contained, will sell at public outcry upon the premises,

On Tuesday, the 14th of November next,

(1865) all the following described two

Valuable Farms

or tracts of land, to-wit:

The one thereof, being formerly the Mansion property of the said deceased, situate in St. Clair township, adjoining lands of Gideon D. Trout, Frederick Reininger, George W. Vickroy, and others, containing about **250 Acres,** more or less, about 175 acres thereof cleared and under fence, and in good state of cultivation, with a good two story **Frame Weather-Boarded Dwelling House,** a large frame Barn, a good Stable, sufficient for 20 head of horses, and other out buildings thereon erected. There is also a large spring of excellent water convenient to the house. A large apple orchard and other choice fruit, viz: peaches, pears, cherries and grapes upon the premises.

Also, at the same time and place, there will be sold one other tract of land, situate in the same township, adjoining lands of Daniel Heck, Geo. Rininger, Tobias Barnes, and other, containing about

106 Acres and 43 Perches,

more or less, about 20 acres cleared and under fence, the balance of the tract is well covered with Pine, Oak, Chestnut and other valuable timber. There is also a Spring of good water upon the premises.

Sale to commence at 11 o'clock A. M. of said day, when terms will be made known by

GEORGE H. SLEEK, Executor
of the last will &c. of Joseph W. Sleek, dec'd.
Oct. 6.

BEDFORD NURSERIES
BEDFORD, PENN'A.
T. M. LYNCH,

Offers to the public and dealers, a large stock o well grown fruit trees consisting of APPL TREES 6 to 10 feet high, PEAR, standard and dwarf, PLUM, CHERRY, APRICOT, NECTARINES, QUINCES, GRAPES of all the desirable kinds, CHERRY CURRANT and other fine varieties, GOOSEBERRIES, STRAWBERRIES, RASPBERRIES, BLACKBERRIES, SPANISH CHESTNUT, ENGLISH WALNUT, SHADE AND ORNAMENTAL FLOWERING TREES, Evergreen Trees, Shrubs and Vines in variety, Honeysuckles of all kinds, Hardy perpetual blooming Roses, Flowering Shrubs, Dahlias, Fancy Varieties, Fuchsias, Chrysanthemums, &c.

Upwards of 150,000 trees are now on the grounds, thrifty and healthy. Great inducements are offered to those intending to plant largely, or those buying to sell again, especially of apple.

Catalogues sent free to those applying.

Persons at a distance will please write for further information.

☞ Agents wanted to sell trees. Good wages paid.

july28,651yr.

NEW
FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

The subscribers have just received a very large and elegant assortment of

NEW GOODS

Suitable for the approaching season. Having purchased our stock FOR CASH we are enabled to offer our friends and customers many

REAL BARGAINS.

To be convinced of what we here assert, please call and examine the BEST STOCK OF GOODS, we have ever had the pleasure of offering to buyers.

TERMS—Cash or Country Produce.

When credit is extended, in all cases after six months, interest will be charged.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.
Sept. 28, 1865.

PENNSYLVANIA PAINT AND COLOR WORKS.

LIBERTY WHITE LEAD!

TRY IT!

Warranted to cover more surface for same weight than any other. Buy the best, *it is the cheapest!*

TRY IT! TRY IT!

Liberty Lead *is whiter* than any other.
Liberty Lead *covers better* than any other.
Liberty Lead *wears longer* than any other.
Liberty Lead *is more economical* than any other.
Liberty Lead *is more free from impurities* and is WARRANTED to do more and better work, at a given cost, than any other.

Buy the Best it is the Cheapest.

Manufactured and warranted by

ZEIGLER & SMITH,
WHOLESALE
DRUG, PAINT, GLASS & DEALERS,
137 NORTH THIRD STREET,
marl7:1y PHILADELPHIA

SALT.

A LARGE quantity—in sacks and in barrel—wholesal and retail—at Bloody Run Station.
oct.18,'64-1y* JOHN W. BARNDOLLAR.

CLOTHING.

OVERCOATS, DRESS and SACK COATS, PANTS and VESTS.

Also, elegant OVERSHIRTS for gentlemen, made of the best French flannel for sale at

Sept. 28, 1865. CRAMER & CO'S.

THE INQUIRER
JOB PRINTING OFFICE,
Bedford, Pa.

We are prepared to execute at short notice and in the most approved style

POSTERS OF ANY SIZE,
CIRCULARS,
BUSINESS CARDS,
WEDDING AND VISIZING CARDS,
BALL TICKETS,
PROGRAMMES,
CONCERT TICKETS,
ORDER BOOKS,
SEGAR LABELS,
RECEIPTS,
LEGAL BLANKS,
PHOTOGRAPHER'S CARDS,
BILL HEADS,
LETTER HEADS,
PAMPHLETS,
PAPER BOOKS,
ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC.

Our facilities for doing all kinds of Job Printing are equalled by very few establishments in the country. Orders by mail promptly filled. All letters should be addressed to

DURBORROW & LUTZ.

FRESH GOODS.

A CONTINUED FLOW OF BARGAINS
FROM
THE CHEAP STORE.
$15,000 WORTH
To be Slaughtered within the next sixty days.

SOMEBODY CAN GET CHEAP GOODS.

Summer Goods Selling off at Reduced Prices.

We have just received in addition to our former stock, a large assortment of seasonable

DRY GOODS,
HATS AND CAPS,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
QUEENSWARE,
FRUIT JARS,
GROCERIES,
TOBACCO AND SEGARS,
HERRING, MACKEREL, & SALT; together with a great variety of other goods, to which we invite the early attention of purchasers. But,

DON'T COME WITHOUT THE MONEY.

TERMS CASH.
G. R. & W. OSTER.
Bedford, Aug. 11:3m.

GEO. BLYMYER & SON.
HARDWARE,
House - Furnishing Goods,
WOODEN WARE,
OILS, PAINTS, NAILS AND GLASS,
BROOMS, BRUSHES,
BASKETS, ROPES, TWINE, &c.
COAL OIL LAMPS
AND
COAL OIL.
Pocket Books and Pipes.
THE FINEST
TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY,
ever brought to Bedford.

Our stock of goods is large and complete, and we flatter ourselves that we can offer inducements to customers.

Our goods generally have declined in price, excepting heavy Hardware, which has advanced, but we pledge ourselves to sell our customers goods at a very small advance on original cost.

We have on hand 50 kegs of

Burden's Government Horse Shoes,

which we will sell at a very small advance on cost.

Call and see us before purchasing. We pledge ourselves to sell to you at reasonable prices.

Persons ordering can rely upon their orders being filled at the lowest cash prices.

Sep 28. GEO. BLYMYER & SON.

B. M'C. BLYMYER..... .....GEO. BLYMYER.

NEW FIRM.

B. M'C. BLYMYER & CO. have entered into partnership in the

Stove, Sheet Iron and Tin business

at the old stand of Geo. Blymyer & Son.

We intend to keep constantly on hand a large supply of all articles in our line, made of the best materials, and which we will sell, wholesale or retail, at the lowest cash prices.

HOUSE SPOUTING

made to order on the shortest notice.

We have now in store a large assortment of

Cooking, Parlor, Coal and Ten Plate Stoves,

comprising the latest and most beautiful patterns.

Persons desiring these articles would do well to call.

Aug 25:3m.

1865. PHILADELPHIA 1865.
WALL PAPERS.
HOWELL & BOURKE,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Paper Hangings and Window Shades,
North East Corner
FOURTH and MARKET Sts. PHILADELPHIA.

N. B.—Always in Store, a large Stock of LINEN and OIL SHADES.

Sept. 22.-2m.

MILROY CLAIMS.
MILROY CLAIMS.
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Persons who hold claims against the United States for Quartermaster or Subsistence Stores furnished to General Milroy's forces, or any other forces in the service of the United States, whether quartered in Bedford or the neighboring counties during the war, will please take notice that the undersigned are now prepared to collect such claims as speedily as possible. Our friends will bring forward their vouchers at once, and we will close up this tedious business which has been a source of annoyance for the last two years. Come forward without delay.

DURBORROW & LUTZ,
Aug. 25. Attorneys at Law, Bedford, Pa.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

The undersigned offer for sale that body of valuable land, situate in Colerein township, Bedford county, bounded on the north by the Raystown Branch of the Juniata, on the east by land belonging to the heirs of Lawrence Jamison, on the west by Dunnings Mountain, and with the easterly lands now, or late, of the heirs of Mrs. Scott, and containing about

330 ACRES,

net measure. There are about 100 acres cleared land; the residue being covered with good timber. The buildings on this property consist of a

Log House, Log Barn,

and other out-buildings.

This tract is composed principally of Limestone land, is well watered, and is so situated that it can be conveniently divided into two or three farms, and will be so divided if required, to suit purchasers.

The line of the proposed Southern Pennsylvania Railroad will run along the bank of the river, and in all likelihood a station will be required either upon or near to the property to accommodate the trade and business of Friend's Cove.

This property can be put in good repair at a small cost, and made one of the most valuable farms in the neighborhood.

Propositions for the purchase of this tract, or any part thereof, will be received up to the first of November next. GEO. SMITH, of Alex'r,
Aug. 11, 1865. Agent of Mrs. Eliza Watson.

SUNDRIES.

EXTRA No. 1 MACKEREL and SHAD. Superior quality SYRUPS, SUGAR, TEAS, TOBACCO, &c. &c for sale cheap at CRAMER'S.

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAILROAD,

On and after Wednesday, June 14th 1865, Passenger trains will arrive and depart as follows:

SOUTHWARD TRAINS.			STATIONS AND SIDINGS.	NORTHWARD TRAINS		
Express. P. M.	Mail. A. M.			Mail. P. M.	Express P. M.	
Leaves.	Leaves.			Arrives	Arrives	
6 10	8 00		Huntingdon.....	12 01	6 20	
6 27	8 17		M'Connellstown	11 44	5 57	
6 34	8 24		Pleasant Grove.	11 37	5 50	
6 48	8 38		Marklesburg.....	11 23	5 36	
7 02	8 52		Coffee Run.....	11 10	5 22	
7 09	8 59		Rough & Ready	11 02	5 15	
7 21	9 11		Cove.....	10 49	5 04	
7 25	9 15		Fisher's Summit	10 45	5 00	
Arrives	Arrives			Leaves.	Leaves	
7 40	9 30		Saxton	10 30	4 45	
Leaves.	Leaves.			Arrives	Arrives	
7 50	9 40			10 20	4 35	
8 10	10 00		Riddlesburg.....	10 00	4 15	
8 18	10 08		Hopewell.....	9 52	4 07	
8 30	10 20		Piper's Run.....	9 40	3 55	
8 45	10 35		Hamilton.....	9 25	3 40	
8 57	10 47		Bloody Run.....	9 13	3 28	
Arrives	Arrives				Leaves.	
9 00	10 50		Mount Dallas...	9 10	3 25	

SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.

Leaves		Arrives	
10 40	Saxton.....	9 20	4 30
10 55	Coalmont.....	9 05	4 15
11 00	Crawford.....	8 55	4 05
Arrives		Leaves.	
11 00	Dudley	8 50	4 00
	Broad Top City.		

OLIVER AYRES, Sup't.
Huntingdon, June 14, 1865.:tf

J. M. BARNDOLLAR & SON
BLOODY RUN, PA.

RESPECTFULLY informs their friends, and the public in general, that they are receiving and keep constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of Foreign and Domestic

DRY GOODS

SUCH AS Cloths, Cassimers. Satinetts, Vestings, Cottonades, &c., &c., &c.
Ladies Dress Goods.
Silks, Shallies, Delaines, Poplins, Prints, Ginghams, Shirtings, Irish Linens, &c.

READY MADE CLOTHING

In great variety. Men's and Boys' Coats, Pants and Vests,
Made in the Latest and Best Styles.
Boots, Shoes andGaiters for Ladies, Gentlemen, Boys, and Childrens wear.

NOTIONS,

Hosery, Gloves, Scarfs, Neckties, Dress Trimmings, Braids, Laces, Ladies
A Large and Well Selected Stock of

GROCERIES,

COFFEE, TEA, SUGARS,
SYRUPS, RICE,
SPICES, &C., &C.
TOBACCO,
CHEWING & Smoking Tobacco of the Best Brands.
DRUGS,
Oils, Paints, Medicines & Dye Stuffs.
HARDWARE,
IRON, NAILS,
SPIKES, &c., &c.
WE KEEP

On hand a well selected stock of all kinds, and consider it no trouble to show goods. Call and see before purchasing elsewhere. No

GOODS misrepresented to effect sales. All goods warranted as represented.

WE BUY

All kinds of produce for which we pay the highest price in CASH or GOODS. We buy our goods for Cash entirely, and can offer great inducements for persons to buy of us. CALL AND SEE US.
sept.9'64-tf. J. M. B. & SON.

JUST RECEIVED
A NEW STOCK OF GOODS AT
OAK HALL,
BLOODY RUN, PA.

J. B. WILLIAMS AND BRO.,

ANNOUNCE to their customers and the public in general, that they are receiving a large assortment of New Goods, such as

DRY GOODS:

MEN'S WEAR, viz:
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,
SATINETTS, COTTONADES,
SHIRTING FLANNELS.
LADIES' DRESS GOODS,
Black and Fancy Silks,
Shallies, Poplins, Lawns,
Mozambique's, with a large
Assortment of Prints, Ginghams,
Muslins, Checks, Tickings, &c.

NOTIONS! NOTIONS!

Gloves Hosiery,
Dress Trimmings,
Skirts, Braids, Laces,
Ladies, Misses & Chil'dns Skeletons.
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
COATS, PANTS, AND VESTS,
both Cloth and Cassimere, made in the most approved styles.

BOOTS, SHOES, BALMORALS & GAITERS

For both Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wear.
HATS, CAPS,
BONNETS, FLOWERS,
RUCHES, SHAKERS, &c.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,
STATIONARY,
SCHOOL BOOKS,
WALL AND CURTAIN PAPER
CARPETS,
FLOOR OIL CLOTHS
AND MATTINGS.
GROCERIES,
COFFEE,
SUGARS,
SYRUPS,
MOLASSES,
TEAS,
SPICES,
&c., &c., &c.,&c.
PROVISIONS,
FISH,
HAMS, (plain and sugar-cured.)
SHOULDERS AND SIDES.
QUEENSWARE,
GLASSWARE,
LAMPS AND FIXTURES,
CLOCKS AND
LOOKING GLASSES
WOODEN-WARE,
BUCKETS,
TUBS,
CHURNS,
BROOMS, &c.
TOBACCO,

A large stock to sell either by Wholesale or Retai
DRUGS,
PAINTS,
OILS,
DYE-STTFFS

A general assortment of the most reliable Patent Medicines.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS

supplied with Essences and Oils at CITY PRICES.

THE DRUG DEPARTMENT

is under the supervision of Dr. MANN, one of the most accomplished Druggists in the country, so that Physicians and others, can depend upon getting reliable articles

☞ All the above articles will be sold at prices to suit the circustances of all.

NO TROUBLE TO SHOW GOODS.

TERMS--Cash or Produce, unless by specia agreement. No credits longer than Six Months without interest.

Bloody Run, June 16, 1865.tf

COME AND SEE
The Largest and Best
STOCK OF
BOOTS & SHOES
IN TOWN.

We have just received a SECOND ASSORTMENT of H. E. LONG'S
SUPERIOR PHILADELPHIA MADE
Ladies' Misses' & Children's
fine Glove Kid, Tampico, Morocco, English Kid, Goat and English Lasting
BALMORALS, GAITERS, BOOTS, BUSKINS, SLIPPERS, and TIES,

With or without heels, made to order, to which we invite the special attention of Ladies in want of a SUPERIOR SHOE.

G. R. & W. OSTER.
Bedford, June 2.-tf.

BRITISH PERIODICALS.
VIZ.
London Quarterly Review (Conservative.)
Edinburgh Review (Whig.)
Westminster Review (Radical).
North British Review (Free-Church).
AND
Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine (Tory)

The American Publishers continue to reprint the above-named periodicals, but as the cost of printing has *doubled* and the price of paper nearly *trebled*, they are compelled to advance their terms as follows:

	per annum.
For any one of the Reviews.....	$4.00
For any two of the Reviews.....	7.00 "
For any three of the Reviews.....	10.00 "
For all four of the Reviews.....	12.00 "
For Blackwood's Magazine.....	4.00 "
For Blackwood and any one Review...	7.00 "
For Blackwood and two of the Reviews	10.00 "
For Blackwood and three of the Reviews	13.00 "
For Blackwood and the four Reviews....	15.00 "

These works will be printed on a greatly improved quality of paper, and while nearly all American Periodicals are either advanced in price or reduced in size—and very generally both, we shall continue to give faithful copies of all the matter contained in the original editions. Hence, our present prices will be found as cheap, for the amount of matter furnished, as those of any of the competing periodicals in the country.

Compared with the cost of the original editions, which at the present premium on gold would be about $100 a year, our prices ($15) are exceedingly low. Add to this the fact that we make our annual payments to the British Publishers for early sheets and copyright in Gold—$1 costing us at this time nearly $2.50 in currency—and we trust that in the scale we have adopted we shall be entirely justified by our subscribers and the reading public.

The interest of these Periodicals to American readers is rather increased than diminished by the articles they contain on our great Civil War, and though sometimes tinged with prejudice they may still, considering their great ability and the different stand-points from which they are written, be read and studied with advantage by the people of this country of every creed and party.

LEONARD SCOTT & CO., Publishers,
No. 38 Walker Street, New York.
Jan. 27, 1865.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE FARMERS!

THE following kinds of

Threshing Machines,

CONSTANTLY ON HAND AT THE MACHINE SHOP OF

P. H. SHIRES, BEDFORD, PA.

The Celebrated RAILWAY, or TREAD-POWER Threshing Machines with all the latest and best improvements.

ONE AND TWO-HORSE POWERS.

The Two-horse Machine with two horses and four hands will thresh from 100 to 125 bushels of wheat or rye, and twice as much oats per day.

ONE-HORSEMACHINES

with three hands, will thresh from 50 to 75 bush. per day.

Two and four-horse TUMBLING SHAFT Machines, also, four-horse STRAP MACHINES, STRAW SHAKERS of the most approved kind attached to all Machines.

ALL MACHINES WARRANTED.

REPAIRING of all kinds of Machines done on the shortest notice.

☞ HORSES, PIG METAL, GRAIN and LUMBER taken in payment.

☞ Farmers' wanting Machines, will do well to give me a call.

PETER H. SHIRES,
Proprietor and Manufac'r.

ALSO, FOR SALE, THE

BUCKEYE MOWER AND REAPER!

The most perfect Machine in the world. Single Mowers or Combined Machines Warranted to give satisfaction or no sale. Farmers' in want of the BEST MACHINE of the kind now made, would do well to call and make arrangements to give their orders for Machines in time for mowing.

PETER H. SHIRES.

J. R. BURBORROW.....JOHN LUTZ.
DURBORROW & LUTZ,
BEDFORD, PA.,
U.S. ARMY CLAIM AGENCY
FOR THE COLLECTION OF
BOUNTY, BACK PAY, PENSIONS,
and other Claims against the Government.

BOUNTY AND BACK PAY.

To enable those who may have claims upon the United States for moneys due deceased officers and soldiers on account of military services rendered, while in the regular or volunteer service, we publish the following order of payment:

FIRST.—If the deceased was *Married*, payment will be made: 1st, to the widow; 2d, if no widow, to his child or children (if minors, to a guaadian.)

SECOND.—If he died *unmarried*: 1st, to the father; 2d, if the father is dead, to the mother; 3d, if both parents are dead, to the brothers and sisters, collectively; lastly, to the heirs general (to be distributed in accordance with the laws of the State in which the deceased had his domicile.)

In the number entitled to Bounty may be added the *pro rata* Bounty due soldiers discharged for wounds received in actual battle.

PENSIONS.

Under the Act of Congress, approved July 14th 1862, pensions are granted to the following classes of persons:

1st. Invalids disabled since March 4th, 1861, in the military and naval service of the United States in the line of duty.

2d. Widows of officers, soldiers, or seamen, dying of wounds received or of disease contracted in the military or naval service as above.

3d. Children under sixteen years of age, of such deceased persons, if their be no widow surviving, or from the time of the widow's second marriage.

4th. Mothers (who have no husband living) of officers, soldiers, or seamen, deceased as aforesaid, provided the latter have left neither widow nor children under sixteen years of age; and provided also, that the mother was dependent, wholly or in part, upon the deceased for support.

5th. Sisters under sixteen years of age of such deceased persons, dependent on the latter, wholly or in part, for support; provided there are no rightful claimants of either of the last preceding classes.

Special attention given to CLAIMS FOR LOSS OF HORSES.

☞ Applications by mail attended to as if made in person. ☞ No charge made until the Claim is adjusted. ☞ Information given free of charge. April 28, 1865:tf

NEW GOODS AT NEW PRICES
AT
MRS. STEWART'S,

Who has just returned from the city with a large assortment of

DRY AND FANCY GOODS,
consisting in part of

Bonnet & Bonnet Silks,	Gents Furnishing Goods
Flowers and Trimmings,	Bead Gimps and
Embroideries,	Ornaments,
Lace Goods,	Gloves,
Handkerchiefs,	Hoop Skirts,
Fancy Goods,	Notions and
Balmoral Skirts,	Small Wares,
Ladies' and	

forming

THE BEST ASSORTMENT
OF
NEW SPRING GOODS

in the place and which will be found unusually attractive.

Having been purchased at LOW GOLD RATES we can offer

Special Inducements to Buyers.

Our Notion Department

will at all times be well supplied.

A splended assortment of

MILLINERY GOODS,

HATS, BONNETS, &c. of the latest styles.

We solicit a call from the public, being confident that we can suit all. my12:tf

Goods Suitable for Holliday Presents.
HENRY HARPER,
520 ARCH Stteet,